AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY, 7:45p. m. 7:45p. m. 10:10a. m. 4:00p. m. lowa, and Minne

* Minnesota Green

as Point and Ash
ch Night Express.

* 9:00p. m.

* 7:00s. m.

Leave. Arrive.

soma Soda, 220,000 pounds Sugar, and 1, 256, 386 Wheat.

Blanketz, Woolen and Cotton goods (consisting the Consisting of Chicago, 25,000 yards; Standard Calloo, Darda: Drilling, 29,500 yards: Duck, 218,800 Danims, 14,800 yards; Gingham, 22,500 yards: Statinet, 8,000 yards; Satinet, 8,000 yards; Satinet, 8,000 yards; Satinet, 9,000 yards; Calloc Special, 250,000 yards; Blackethed Sheeting, 7,200 yards; Calloc Agents, Hickory Shirting, 29,000 yards; Calloc Agents, Hickory Shirting, 29,000 yards; Calloc January, 7,500 yards; Calloc Jan Leave. Arrive.

DEPART. A ST. LOUIS R. R. Reinnatt Air-Line and Rokomo Line.)
Ref of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West, Side.

| Depart. | Arrive. E. A. HAYT, Commissi Notice to Contractors. KANKAKEE LINE Depart. Arrive. ROCK IBLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD
ner of Van Buren and Sherman-siz. Ticket
since, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave.

Leave.

2.755.0.10.

Ther information address the Building Com-J. W. TARBOX.
TROMAS P. NAUGHTIN,
J. W. TARBOX.
TROMAS WESTON.
EDWIN HART.
Building Committee

tional Line of Steamships SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

TOTA TO QUEENSIOWN, LIVETPOOL, 2nd LONden.

The standard of the sta

orth German Lloyd.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

ANDERSON AND WEBER.

Nov. 20, 1876.—My Drau Sir: Come round to my bouse this morning. I am not satisfied, and have no more faith in Sherman, Matthews & Co. than I have in Pitt Kellorg. Unless we have a written guarantee that we shall be taken care of, I am unwilling to go a step further. Come about 10 o'clock, as —— will be out by that time. We ought to see Sherman again and insist on a written guarantee. Yours truly, ANDERSON.

A DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS

TO ASSURE THE COUNTRY.

bers of Congress that they should issue an ad-

dress in some form giving the country the solemu assurance that, no matter what frauds may be developed in Louisi-

action of the Returning Boards, the title of President Hayes cannot thereby be assailed or

any way affected. The only questions which have been considered in leading Democratic circles are whether the House should, by reso-

lution, declare that investigation cannot impair

the Presidential title, or whether an address shall be issued to the country over the signa-

tures of the Democratic Congressmen fully de-

fining the purpose of the investigations, and

THE MOST UNQUALIFIED APPERMATION

of the legality of the decision of the Electoral Commission. In one of these ways there will be a distinct declaration to the country in a

sport time that will acquit the Democrats of

all suspicion of disturbing the tranquillity of the Government. Congressman Clymer is said to be active in behalf of this movement. Such an address will probably be issued next

an address will probably be issued next week. As indicating the drift of public sentiment in Pennsylvania on this subject, Senator Wallace recalls the hitherto unpublished fact that, in the Committee on Platform of the Pittsburg Democratic Convention, only twenty-three of the frity members were opposed to the clause of the proposed platform declaring against any attempt to unsettle the title of the President as the result of the pending investigation.

The Gettyshuke interview.

Since the publication of the President's views on the threatened attack on his title, as given by the Gettyshurg interview for the Times, Gov. Hartranft gives substantially the same version of the President's convictions and purposes, as expressed to him when at the White House last week. Gov. Hartranft believes that while there are foolish men in both parties who would be glad to see Hayes disgraced and turned out of office, none will be mad enough to attempt it, as the whole country accepted the decision of the Electoral Commission as a lawful and final settlement of the question.

THE TREASURY.

DEBT STATEMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The June pub

Total coin bonds. \$1,70

Lawful money debt. \$14,000,000

Matured debt. 6,143,500

Legal teaders 346,743,313

Certificates of deposit. 35,705,000

Fractional carrency 6,638,498

Cuin certificates 52,823,640

Total without interest.

Total debt.
Cash in Treasury:
Coin
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency
Single Control of the Co

Totalia Treasury

The following is the compar

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

tion of the Treasury June 1, 1877, and June 1, 1878:

Special Dispates to The Pribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 2.—Senator

VOLUME XXXIX.

LACE SACQUES.

Field, Leiter

& Co.

WEL OFFER TO-DAY A

Sacques!

CHOICE DESIGNS, DI-

RECT FROM PARIS.

IT FROM \$1.50 TO \$10.

Each Garment worth five

WABASH-AV

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of The Western Sand Blast Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ORNAMENTAL AND GROUND GLASS.

ORNAMENTAL AND GROUND GLASS, X. W. Cor. Clinton and Jackson-sts.,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Passe take notice that HENRY R. THOMPSON (late begins), or connected the HENRY R. THOMPSON (late begins), or connected therewith, and all per-ons are affect not to pay any moneys to said Henry R. Thompson or to have any other dealings with him, on accept of this Company, on or after this date. All communications should hereafter be addressed to THE TISTERN SAND BLAST CO., corner Clinton and Agence 435. Chicago, Ill.

REMOVALS.

A CARD

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

TO RENT.

time and Basement 38 LaSalle-st. Also the mod, third, and fourth storics of the building ann 40 LaSalle-st. will be divided to suit ten-ma. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

PORALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

must of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, tag, May 24, 1878.—Scaled proposals, indorsed after Beer, Bacon, Flour, Ciothing, or Transaction, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the second of Indian Affairs, Nos. of 1 and 63 of 1 and 6

PROPOSALS.

AND TRANSPORTATION.

laches, Jewelry, and Silverware.

d respectfully inform my friends that I have from 126 State-st. but the elegant store 157 Wholesale and JUHN G. ASHLEMAN, Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, 157 State-st. ders from the country solicited.

PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S Bank,

imes the price asked.

The Emperor of Germany Again Assaulted By an Assassin.

Thirty Small Shot Pierce the Person of the Aged Sovereign.

FOREIGN.

A Serious Loss of Blood Attends the Extraction of the Missiles.

The Would-be Regicide a Socialistic Doctor of Philology.

He Shoots at the Persons Making His Arrest, and Attempts Suicide.

Disraeli Will Attend the Conference in Several Big Ships, Tandem.

The Porte Agrees to Cede Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete to Greece.

Wreck of the Williams & Guion Steamship Idaho, Off Ireland.

ASSASSINATION. THE LIPS OF THE ENPEROR WILLIAM AGAIN BOPARDIZED.

taking a drive this afternoon, some shots, ap-parently proceeding from a house in the Avenue Unter der Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buckshot and small shot. The wouldbe assassin is a Dr. Nobeling, occupying apart-ments at No. 18 Unter der Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel-keeper, and

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE, but was secured. The Emperor's personal atendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed, and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness. At 7 o'clock this evening no serious apprehensions were felt THIRTY SHOT.

Berlin, June 2 .- The following is taken from the official accounts and bulletins published in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor: Nobeling fired twice with a double-barreled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the face, head, both arms, and back, but this evening his general condition immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the Avenue Unter der Linden upon the news becoming known. The assassing is Carl Edouard Nobeling, a native of Kolino. near Birnbaum, aged 32 years. He is a resident of Berlin, a Doctor of Philology, an agricult-urist, and a habitue of the Democratic Socialist clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his

HE PIRED ON THE PERSONS ATTEMPTING TO with a revolver, and then inflicted severe wounds on his own head. He confesses the crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motive. He is at the hospital station of the Molkenmarkt poice district, attended by his mother and daugh-

LONDON, June 2.—In consequence of Dr. Nobeling's attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, the Crown-Prince Frederick Will-

LONDON, Jue 2.—The Post's Berlin special states thirty shots have been extracted from the body of the Emperor.

THE MOB.

BERLIN, June 2.—A strong escort of mounted police barely sufficed to protect Nobeling from meb when going to the hospital. There was rumor current that the assassin's name was Ludwig, and that he was a religious fanat This, however, seems to be based on the fact that a file of the Ultramontane journal, Germania, was found in his room. A later

few days ago Nobeling unsuccessfully applied for Governmental employment. THE FORMER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION. BERLIN, May 16 .- To-night's Official Gazette

THE EAST.

LONDON, June 2.—Count Andressy has in formed the Hungarian Delegation that he had received a positive communication that the Congress would assemble on the 11th of June. The fact that Germany had issued invitations was a favorable sign that the basis on which the

in the Globe May 80, giving the points on which an understanding had been arrived at between England and Russia, serving as a basis for a meeting of the Congress, was unauthentic.

THE INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.—In consequence of the failure of the Porte's Commissioners to pacify the Mohammeden insurgents, the Russians and Bulgarians have attacked their post ing the San Stefano Treaty by the Grand Duke

SCHOUVALOFF.

LONDON, June 2.—It is aunounced that Count Schouvaloff started for St. Petersburg last night. From there he will go to the Con-

Papers usually credited with official informa-tion state a belief that the Government intend to announce to Parliament to night that an understanding relative to a Congress has been reached, and invitations have been issued.

A GOOD DEAL OF STILE.

The Post announces that Lords Beaconsfield, Sainbury, and Odo Russell will represent England. The two former intend to embark

Thursday, probably in a man-of.war, with an LENGTH OF THE CONGRESS.

Lenors of the Courses.

London, June 2.—The Post, in its leader, eave affairs have been so far agreed upon it principle that it is estimated the Congress can conclude its labors in eight sittings. These, with the necessary intervals for drafting min-utes, would occupy about three weeks. LONDON, June 2.—A Pera correspondent states that the Porte has informed England and

Russia that it has agreed that Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete shall be annexed to Greece, and that all Turkish provinces shall be made autono-AN EPPLANATION.

A Turkish officer has gone to San Stefano to emand an explanation of the recent suspicious morements. All the Turkish commanders have been ordered to be in readiness to resume bo

LONDON, June 2 .- A Pera special says boatonds of troops and material are arriving daily

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS. A Vienna dispatch says the Russians have arranged for a mutual withdrawal from the vicinity of Constantinople, as far as England is concerned, but stipulated that the Turks must evond the lines of Tchalaldana.

RUSSIA SOFTENS HER TONE TOWARDS ENGLAND. The Russian Agency says:

England, after having long pursued a system of non-intervention in international affairs, has feit the necessity of showing she is shill rail or vitality. By suddenly calling out her strength over her whole possessions, she has confirmed her power-fast position. Russia, after a great and expensive war, has proved by her extensive preparations that she was ready to renew the patriotic feats of that glorous evech performed by other would ever be compensated by the good to be derived from a struggle, and whether, on the contrary, they might not better employ these formidable forces in adding each other in the East to the advantage of Europe and of humanity. It is evident how much iil the two countries could do each other for years, while it is easy to see that, with the immense forces at their disposal, they might co-operate in their own interest and in that of civilization.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHIPWRECK.
LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The Williams & Guion steamer Idaho went ashore Saturday in a fog near the Koninberg light-ship on the coast of Ireland, and afterward foundered. Crew and passengers were saved.

The Idaho sank twenty-two minutes after striking the rocks near Saltees' Island. The Captain ordered the hoats lowered immediately on the vessel striking, and the woman and children nrst embarked. The Captain was the last to leave the vessel. The passengers remained on

THE HUNGARIAN COMPROMISE.
VIENNA, June 2.—The Lower House passed a bill relative to the amount to be con-tributed by each section of the Monarchy tonon affairs. Hereby the most essential point of the Austro-Hungarian compromise is dis-

THE GREAT ACCIDENT. LONDON, June 2.—The officers of the German

fronciad Koenig Wilhelm deciare that the collis-ion was caused by the failure of her steering-FRANCE.

PARIS, June 2.—The French Derby was won to-day by Insulaire, with Clocher second and Stathouder third. Thirteen horses ran. THE SHAH.

HIS ARRIVAL AT BERLIN.

apounced recently the sale of the Illinois State

continue until pending negotiations for the or

ERIE MARINE ITEMS.

BERLIN, June 2.-The Shah of Persia has ived here. "THE STATE JOURNAL" That Paper Turned Out of House and Home by Creditors, Who Love It Not-Procla-mation of the Editor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

elegram says ROBELING CONFESSED
that he cherished his murderous design for eight doys, because he considered the Emperor's removal would be a public benefit. He declared that he favored Socialism, and had attended Socialistic meetings. Some accounts say Nobel-

Bealin, May 16.—To-night's Official Gazette has the following quotation:

Bealin. May 14, 1878.—To the Chancellor of the Empire: The deed of a misguided man, who apparently aimed at my life, so long protected of god's gractions providence, has occasioned numerous manifestations of loyal attachment to be offered to me, which have deeply moved and gladdened my heart. Not only in all Germany, but also is foreign countries, authorities, corporations, societies, persons of all ranks, classes, and ages, have hastened to proclaim that the heart of the people is with its Emperor and King, and that the nation sympathizes with me in good and evil days. In Berlin I read this sympathy in every eye into which I have looked since the incident. I was deeply affected by the sincere and noble feeling displayed by the population of the Capital. I am anxious that every one who has shown me his sympathy should know that he ase gladdened my heart. I therefore charge you to make public the proceeding.

preceding.

The Emperor and his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, drive out daily in the open valeche used on the day of the attempted assassination.

Congress had been summoned was already so-cepted by Russia and Eugland.
"UNAUTHENTICATED."

LONDON, June 2.—The statement published

ERIE, Pa., June 2.—Arrivals—Schre George H. Warrington, J. H. Butler, Chicago; prop Sparta, Marquette: schr Atmosphere, Toledo. Departures—Props Alpens and barges, Ban-ner, Winons, Old Concord, Sheboygan, J. H. Butler, Chicago; schr C. C. Barnes, Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878

Belief that the Democrats Have Fired Their Biggest Cun.

Anderson's Statements Contra-dictory to Those He Swore to a Year Ago.

Feeling in Washington that Matthews' Position Is Embarrassing.

Secretary Sherman Can Show His

Alleged Letter to Be a Self-Evident Forgery. He Is Not in the Habit of

Nor Does He Usually Conjoin "Neither" With "Or" in a Sentence.

Spelling Document

With a "k,"

Additional Letters Submitted Saturday --- More of Anderson's Testimony.

THE INVESTIGATION.

NO VARIATION FROM THE OMIGINAL PLAN. Washington, D. C., June 2.—The Demo-eratic Committee of the House furnished the country with their leading sensation in the Anderson testimony. This has been presented to the public strictly in accordance with the original plan, and in the exact order, except that the Committee has been compelled to sur-render to public opinion, and open the doors, and also to admit the counsel for Sherman. The witness Anderson had placed all his papers in the hands of McMahon, who hets as prosecuting attorney. It has caused much comment among Republicans that the Democrats of the Committee themselves admit that they are conducting was confessed by the admission of McMahon himself, who acknowledged to his Republican colleague of the Committee, Reed, that he was acting the Part of a Prosecuting attronucy when he said he would not expose his whole case to the Republicans. Anderson's testimony

if it were genuine; being Nov. 20, ten days after Anderson had made his protest, and the case had passed out of his hands and beyond his control. The pretended statement between Anderson and Webber, to the effect that the election had been fair and free from intimide

A COMPLETE CONTRADICTION of Anderson's testimony before the House Committee. The presumption is strong that this paper is manufactured, and was prepared to be given to the Democrats in case Anderson sold out to them. Secretary Sherman positively denies all of Anderson's testimony relating the conversation in the restaurant in New Or leans. Anderson's cross-examination will begin Tuesday. The Republicans have both written and oral testimony with which to contradic

SESATOR MATTREWS will make a statement before the Committee in regard to his part in the matter at the close of the evidence relating to the Louisiana branch of the case. He will then produce the original contracts that Anderson gave him, and explain the circumstances under which they were re ceived. There is a general admission that Sen ator Matthews is placed in an embarrassing po-sition by his own letters. The Republicans will probably occupy to morrow and the rest of the day in testimony affecting the credibility of An-Mrs. Jenks, whom the Democrats falsely claim sold the original pretended Sherman letter to

Sherman himself. ournal to satisfy a comparatively small judg-A MORE CAREFUL SCRUTINY ment, owned by the savings bank which sus-pended last winter. The paper has since con-tinued by sufferance, and it was supposed would of the testimony of Anderson shows how im-possible it will be for Democrats, even by admistinued by sufferance, and it was supposed would continue until pending negotiations for the organization of a new company to buy the entire outfit were completed; but to-day the Hon. Virgil Hickox, President of the bank, declined to allow the further use of the material, and closed the office of the Journal Company. The State, Register, owned mainly by Gov. Palmer, one of the Directors of the savings bank, and edited by the brother of another of the bank officers, made a double-leaded announcement that the Journal had suspended, and that the Register would issue a paper in its place Monday. An effort was made, it appears, by a rival establishment to hire the Journal printers, but they refused, and the Journal printers, but they refused, and the Journal printers, but they refused and the Journal printers, but they refused and the Journal printers, but they resuled to hir the Journal to hire the Journal printers, but they resuled a the Journal printers, but they resuled a the Journal printers, but they resuled to his Journal of the Journal is to-day making an issue from a neighboring office, which will contain the following leader by Col. D. L. Phillips, President of the Journal to many years, this paper should seem to have based into a partial relapse this morning. We beg the forty five years' readers of the Journal, and all others, the inchigence of their patience for a few days' nutil we can rearrange our affairs, eaces the dutches and schemes of political wretkers, and again present the Journal in its usual form. A history of the struggles of the paper amid hard times, enemies in disguise, and human greed, hate, and set singles and human greed, hate, and set singles are the paper amid hard times, enemies in disguise, and human greed, hate, and set singles and human greed, hate and selfshoness. Will form an interesting chapter for its readers. In the meantime, relying on tas contrargous men who have stood by the country and it in the past, and its advocacy of the right in this city. The Journal may be robbed o sions of their own witness, to connect Secretar Sherman or the President with any wrongfu acts. The Democrats think that they proved by this witness that the Parish of East Feliciana was fairly carried for Tilden. Yet Anderson admitted vesterday that there were 400 or 500 Republican voters intimidated in that parish. This admission loses the whole case for the Democrats, for, under the law of Louisiana. if it was proved that there was one single case of intimidation, the Returning Board had complete authority and fullest jurisdiction, if, indeed, the law did not command it, to reject the rote of the parish. Anderson yesterday admitted that there was buildozing, violence, and intimidation which affected possibly 500 votes. in his testi mony in 1876 he swore absolutely that

on account of his position as a Republican Su-pervisor, that his assassination was attempted, and that the colored voters had been so thor-oughly intimidated that they did not go to the coils. He testified, indeed, that the election passed over p-accably, for the work of terrorism had been accomplished before. It could not be otherwise, for, in order to have a riotous

ism had been accomplished before. It could not be otherwise, for, in order to have a rictous demonstration, there must be two parties, and there was only one party there on that day. Anderson admitted that he himself was PRACTICALLY UNDER DURBES BY THE DEMOCRATS.

He declared that he was not a free agent in tabulating his statement, and that he had fears of difficulty in getting out of the parish. Under this state of facts, Secretary Sherman's letter, if there is such a letter, was written to encourage Anderson to stand up to his duty and not be intimidated by Democratic buildozers, or to be bribed by Democratic corruptionists. That there was danger of the latter is shown by one of the letters which Anderson himself presented in evidence yesterday, in which he stated that he had been offered \$4,000 by Burke on behalf of the Democracy. It is alaimed for Secretary Sherman that his reception of Anderson here, according to Anderson's own story, was not such as Sherman would have been tikely to have tendered to a man whom be thought had him in his power. Anderson says that

SHERMAN SNUBBED HIM, and declined to give him an office in his own department, or to help him to secure one in Secretary Evarts'. Sherman's opponents do not consider him a fool, and, if Sherman had written a letter which he thought could com-

DOCTORS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—The State Eclectic
Medical Society will meet in this city June 5,
instead of the 6th, as heretofore announced.

promise himself, he would scarcely have treated Anderson in that manner.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, in conversation this ovening. Insisted that the alleged letter is a forgery. He called attention to internal evidence to show that it is a clumsy invention. He particularly pointed to the second sentence: "Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, or the gentlemen who accompany ine, or the country at large, can ever forget," etc. Sherman called atteution to the fact that he would not be apt to make such use of the word were the word or part of make such use of the word were the word or part of make such use of the word document with a "k," as is the fact in the draft prepared by Anderson for his telegram to Stanley Matthews. Sherman also thought he should soon be able to prove beyond any possibility of a doubt that the document is a forgery; that he could also show who forged it, and for what purpose the forgery was committed.

It was also curnous, he thought, that Anderson had never shown the letter to him, or spaken to him or Stanley Matthews in making its frequent applications for office. Had any such letter been in existence, Sherman is of the opinion that Anderson would have used it as his first and sherpest weapon, but, even in his interview with Sherman at the Tressury Department, he made no reference to it. Indeed, in his festimony. Anderson distinctly stated that he had not spoken of or used the alleged letter. Sherman said that the only circumstance in the whole affair to be regretted was that Matthews should have loved him self, through ignorance, to be partly imposed on and used by these scoundrels.

Nov. 20, 1876.—My Dean Sin: Come round to my bouse this morning, I am not satisfied, and now faith in Sherman, Matthews & Co. My Dean Sin: Come round to my bouse this morning, I am not satisfied, and now faith in Sherman, Matthews & Co. My Dean Sin: Come round to my bouse this morning. I am not satisfied, and house this morning. I am not satisfied, and house this morning. I am not satisfied, and house of this my bouse this mor

snd used by these acoundrels.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The testimony given before the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday is the absorbing thome of conversation in Washington political circles to-day, and gives rise to comments which vary in accordance with divergent political predilections.

CAMPBELL.

The Committee, at the instance of its Republican members, has subpensed Judge Campbell, now a member of the Dakota Supreme Court, but formerly Judge of the Fourth District Court of Louisians. It is claimed that he will testify that Anderson made an oath before him to the protest which he (Anderson) yesterday denied having sworn to.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin has also been summoned in rebuttal of certain portions of Anderson's testimody.

Representatives Hunton, Springer, and Hiscock, the Florida Sub-Committee, leit Washington to-night for Jacksonville, to commence an investigation in that State immediately. They expect to be absent about two weeks.

They expect to be absent about two weeks.

ADDIFIONAL TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The following additional testimony was given by Anderson before the Potter Committee Saturday:

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The following additional testimony was given by Anderson before the Potter Investigating Committee Saturday, in explanation of some of the correspondences submitted, related interviews which he had had with the President and with Stanley Matthews. He had been offered the Consulate to Funchal, and had declined to accept it. He then went to the President, and the following is his account of the interview:

The President said be had received a letter from Mr. Matthews requesting him to give me a place, and he said at the same time he did not see exactly what he could do. I said, "Mr. President, I appreciate the difficulties under which you are laooring. I know that, if you give me a place (that is, any prominent place), it will excite the attention of the country and will cause unfavorable comment.

himself, who acknowledged to his Republican colleague of the Committee, Reed, that he was Acting the Part of a Prossection attention of the when he said he would not expose his whole case to the Republicans. Anderson's testimony in denying the existence of any intimidations in East Feliciana is a direct contradiction of the spirit and letter of his testimony before the Howe Committee. The Democratic case has thus been opened with a witness who has thoroughly discredited himself by contradictory on the said thus been opened with a witness who has thoroughly discredited himself by contradictory on the said thus been opened with a witness who has thoroughly discredited himself by contradictory on the said thus been opened with a witness who has thoroughly discredited himself by contradictory on the said that he will be contradicted this been opened with a witness who has thoroughly discredited himself by contradictory on the pretended Sherman letter, Anderson was compelled by Gen. Butler to admit, on cross-examination, that he did not even know it to be a copy, but that he had written it from Webber's dictation,

WITHOUT VERIFICATION.

He also swore that he knew of no original, nor of any photographic copy. The Democrats, however, to night insist that there is a photographic copy. The date of it would destroy all the force that has been claimed for it, even if it were genuine, being Nov. 20, ten days after I WILL MAKE A SUGGESTION,

and as would relieve that high. I came each, and we both arrived here on the same evening (Sunday evening, June 10). I saw him three days after my arrival, and asked him what had been done. He told me he had not seen the President, but he would see him that night (Wednesday). I called at his room at the Ebbitt House, and he relieve the same property of the same pr

but he would see him that night (Wednesday). I called at his room at the Ebbitt House, and he told me

TO CALL ON M'CORMICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. I went to the Treasury Department: and found McCormick was out of town and would not return for len days. I returned to Matthews' room, and he wrote for me a noise addressed to Gen. Smith, Appointment Clerk. Smith said he would take me over to the White House and see the President. We called at the White House, and Smith had an interview with Hayes, at which I was not present. He came out and said the President had instructed him to give me some satisfactory position on political considerations. He took me to the Treasury bepartment, gave me the blue-book and told me to inch out such a position as I wanted. He then said I should have something which would be satisfactory to me. I rode that day to Baltimore with Senator Matthews. He asked me if I was satisfact, and I told him I was, and referred to Gen. Smith a statement that it was all right. A couple of days after that, Smith informed me

THE BEST POSITION WHICH HE COULD GIVE ME was an Inspectorship in some Custom-House, either Philadelphia. Baltimore, or Boston, which was worth from S3.50 to \$4 a day. I told him that that was not what had been promised me, and not what I had a right to expect, and that, if I could not get a better position than that, I would go back to my old duties as a journalist, and that I proposed to see they should be. Smith then wrote Matthews to the effect that he had made me no definite promise, except that I should be provided for in a satisfactory manner. After my interview with a colored deputation from Louisians with the President, in which the President promised to retain Ringgold.

Q.—Did you say anything to Matthews about it? A.—I did some of

THE TALLEST SPECIMENS OF SWEARING

THE TALLEST SPECIMENS OF SWEARING
Matthews over beard in his office.

Q.—What took place in reference to that letter
from Matthews?

A.—I came on to Washington and told the Senator
I thought an effort was being made on the part of
the Democrate to get up an investigation, and that
information was being furnished them by some of
the boys in Louisiana, and that I thought
that the best manner to stop the
arrangement was by Dr. Darrail's appointment
as Colictor of Customs in New Orleans. I told
him that Darrail understood pretty thoroughly, the
men who ought to be provided foir, and he should
do it. He requested me to have Darrail call upon
him, which I did. Darrail wrote me, and afterwards fold me personally (and so did Matthews)
they should work up a sentiment in Darrail's favor,
get all the recommendations they could from New
Orleans and Louisiana, cet all the recommendations they could from Darrail's colleagues in the
House, and they would give Matthews a pretext for
asking for Darrail's appointment as Collector of
Customs at New Orleans.

Q.—What part were you to play in that?

A.—Matthews asked me whether, in case Dr.
Darrail was appointed. I would be satisfied, and
whether I would be willing to deliverall the papers
in my possession and give up all my claims on the
Administration, which I agreed to do.

WHAT PAPERS WERE REFERRED TO

WHAT PAPERS WERE REPERRED TO

WHAT PAPERS WERE REFERRED TO
in any of your conversations with Matthews?
A.—He referred to all the papers in my possession. That evening I spoke of the Sherman letter.
Q.—To whom?
A.—To watchews.
Q.—Who mentioned the Sherman letter first,
you or he?
A.—I have no distinct recollection about the
matter. It was after Mrs. Jenks had called on
Senator Matthews in connection with it.
Q.—Dia she profess to hold the letter?
A.—She professed to hold the original letter?
A.—She told me herself, in the presence of other
parties, she had the original.
Q.—Did she exhibit if to you?
A.—No: she claimed she had it at New Orleans,
and she offered to sell it for a certain tonalderation.

BERT BY THEIR AUTHOR UNDER A FALSE NAME.
TO THE NEW TORK "SUN."
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The following | 1575 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 |

course of the examination of Anderson. The dirst letter was sent in July last to the New York Sun, including copies of Weber and Anderson's letter to John Sherman, and Sherman's reply, and six original letters writted by An-derson,—five of them to D. A. Weber and one, PRICE FIVE CENTS.

429, 854, 983

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., June 2.—Maj. McDonvery ill to-night, and probably will not recover. His father, John G. McDonald, entered the pointment of Samuel Otis, First Secretary of the Senate, became Chief Clerk under Secretary Cutts, and served until Dec. 3, 1836, when, finding that the illness, of which he died a few days afterwards, incapacitated him for the discharge of his duties, he resigned. To the vacancy

dpties, he resigned. To the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the father, the son was appointed by Secretary Lowrie Dec. 8, 1836. Entering at the foot of the list, young McDonald rose to be Chief Clerk under Secretary Forney, and has been in an uninterrupted clerical service of nearly forty-two years.

THE SENATE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The Senate Committee on Railroads decided to report back to the Senate, without recommendation, the Johnston Texas Pacific bill, and various amendments which have been referred to the Committee took the same action with regard to Senator Hill's bill to aid the construction of a railroad from Cedar Keys, Fig., to Milan, Gg. A substitute reported for

BADS' MISSISSIPPI JETTY BILL, by Senator Cameron (Wisconsin), from the Committee on Transportation Routes, authorizes the immediate payment of \$500,000 to Capt.

Eads upon his filing a relinquishment of his existing right to receive that amount immediately upon creating a channel twenty-four feet deep and \$50 (seet wide. The bill also provides that, upon similar relinquishments being filed as regards the \$500,000 of other pay-

draw his warrants in favor of Eads monthly for such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, as may be needed in the prosecution of the work, to pay for materials furnished, labor done, and expenditures incurred from and after the passage of this act.

CORBIN AND BUTLER.

The arguments in the Corbin-Butler contest were closed before the Committee yesterday, and the question of Corbin's right to the seat in the Senate now occupied by Butler was formally taken into consideration.

CANADA.

ANDERSON TO P. C. BUILER, OF BAST FELICAPA.

CUSTON-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS. LA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. NOV. 16, 1876.—MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th was certainly a surprise, it hought I fully comprehended the canability of these — accoundrels, but your letter has removed that impression. I have suspected that you know more of certain affairs than you care to tell. I made no protest against the returns,—simply a statement of what really occured, and what came under my observation. The parish will be thrown out, and nothing I could have done or can do will prevent it. Had you confided in me before, we might together have accomplished something. As it is, there is no use in butting my head against a stone-wall I disliked the idea of making overtures to the Democrats, and was at sea as to what action to take in regard to your request. To-day Maj. Burke sent for me and stated that they were desirous of saving the parish, and asked what assistance I could give him, and what I wanted. I repeated your statement verbatim, save as regares Packard, which is too incredible to make, unless strongly corroborated. I did not, however, mention your name, and left him under the impression that I would substantiate the statement made. He offered me \$4,000 and an \$1.800 position for four years. Your fears that you would be obliged to leave the State in case you made the exposure I think are groundless. The people would overlook your complicity in their joy at the result which would probably feotiow. But, admitting that you must leave. I think are groundless. The people would overlook your complicity in their joy at the result which would probably feotiow. But, admitting that you must leave, I think are groundless. The people with the position, would give you a fair start in any part of the country. Should you accept, write to Barke. Notify me siso, and I shall explain the many part of the country. Should you accept, write to Barke. Notify me siso, and I shall explain the many part of the country. Should you accept, write to Burke. Noti

The Orangemen-Manion-An Irish Picule-Counterfeits-Quebee and Montreal News-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, June 2.—The Orangemen took advantage of the Hon. Mr. McKepzie's visit to this city to wait upon him by deputation in order to ascertain what measures the Government intended to take for the protection of their brethren in Montreal on the 12th of July. Mr. McKenzie stated to the deputation that he had no power to order out the military to protect brethren in Montreal on the 12th of July. Mr.
McKenzie stated to the deputation that he had
no power to order out the military to protect
the Orange procession in that city on that day.
The military could only be called out on the request of the civil authorities, and he advised a
representation being made to Mayor Beaudry.
To this the deputation replied that that course
would undoubtedly be useless. They pointed
out that, under Blake's act, if they went down,
immediately on the train entering the County of
Hochelaga they would be searched and any
weapons taken from them. McKenzie said that
was the law; and, as a friend, he advised that
the Orangemen in Montreal should be left to
themselves, in which case they might be allowed to walk in peace; but, if large bodies of
Orangemen from Ontario went down, it would
be looked upon as a challenge, and there would
probably be blodeshed.

Hanlan leaves for Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday. His race with Morris takes place on the
20th of June.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Presa
Association will be held at Guelph on the 9th
of July. The annual trip will be from Guelph
to Detroit by rail, thence by water to Chicago,
and return by rail.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Information has rearched
Ottawa that a monster "pienic." of Irish societies from all parts of the United States will be
held at Montreal on the 11th of July. This looks
like an intention to have a pitched battle.

The foffowing counterfeit notes are known to
be in circulation: Dominion \$4's, old issue;
Bank of British North America, \$5'a, stamped
Kingston; Ontario Bank, \$10's; Consolidated
Bank, \$10's.

QUBBEC, June 2.—Cyville Dugal got drunk,
and threatened to kill his father, Ignace Dugal,
which so frightened him (the father) that he
died the same night. The son is now under
arrest, to stand his trial for manulaupher. A
coustin of Ignace Dugal, Mr. Drolet, while viewing the corporate and the procession of the St. Lawrence between this
city and Quebec.

The two parties are counti lace was in the city yesterday. He says that it

THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

CHEYENNE, Wy. June 2.—Gen. Bradley's command, consisting of five companies and headquarters of the Third Cavalry, left Fort Laramie yesterday morning for the Little Missouri River, where they will establish a summer-camp and scout the country north of the Black Hills. The Third Cavatry is commanded by Col. Carlton, Lieut. Capron Quartermaster. The command is accompanied by a wagon-trait consisting of seventy wagons, and a pack-train of 120 mules. Gen. Bradley will be joined by the Arapahoe seouts while en route. Baptiste, who recently had charge of the Shoux Indian soliders at New Red Cloud Agency, will act as chief scout, guide, and interpreter.

Gen. Merritt's command, consisting of eight companies of the Fifth Cavairy, will reach fort McKinney to-morrow, and will inaugurate the summer campaign therefrom at once, and establish a new post at a point not yet determined.

THE DEFROIT "FREE PRESS."

DETROIT, June E—The Free Press Competed of celebrated the rebuilding and take possession of its new office, the old having be destroyed by fire less than five weeks ago, issuing a thirty-two pare quarto paper we supplement, the printing being done on new Bullock perfecting press.

DRICH'S STEAMERS.

BO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

ANDERSON.

The Man Whom the Mexicanizers Chiefly Depend Upon.

His Examination Begun Before Potter's Packed Committee.

He Asserts that He Sold Out to Both Parties, but Failed to Fulfill His Contracts.

Hired by the Democrats to Surpervise the Returns in East Feli-

ciana.

Supervised" to the Extent of 1.736 for Tilden and O for Hayes.

Was Then Forced by the Republicans to Undo the Fraudulent Job.

Failing to Get a Reward, He Dumps His Load of Rascality Into Pot-

ter's Lap.

THE INQUISITORS.

A SLIPPERT WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

INGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Demo ic revolutionists have taken their first step. y have called a man by whose testimony pe to impeach Secretary Sherman, to Stanley Matthews, and to lay the foundsfor the removal of President Hayes. James Anderson, of Louisiana, who has been added for months, to day told his story. At that story is the account of the Associated is will show. Fair-minded men everywhere read it before drawing their conclusions o the effect of Anderson's testimony, and the pretended letters which he pro-es, will do well to consider that ust choose to consider between one of alse statements, for if the testimony by James E. Anderson to-day is true, that of the last Congress is false. The Reans are not done with Anderson. He has of face the crucial cross-examination, while, in so far as Anderson seems by his ony to implicate the Secretary of the ray by showing that the Secretary of from him any knowledge of any fraud, or alteration, or wrong in the protest by him as Supervisor of Registration, it made to appear in the first place, as intenderson confesses, that

IR NEVER SAW SHERMAN

SERVICE TO THE STATE SHERMAN

THE NEVER SAW SHERMAN

THE STATE SAW SHERMAN

THE SAW SHERMAN

THE STATE SAW SHERMAN

THE STATE SAW SHERMAN

THE SAW SHERMAN

THE SAW SHERMAN

THE STATE SAW SHERMAN

THE Never saw sherman of Hayes; sherman had no means of getting any riedge of said wrong or fraud, except on one occasion, at Moran's saloon in New mas, and that at that time when he saw the stary and pretends to have communicated mak nowledge of the frauds of what he other Republicans had been guilty in regard he protest, Mr. Stoughton was present. The Stoughton and Sherman will undoubte swear that no such conversation occurred the there was communicated to Sherman mowiedge of any wrong in the election or e returns. ole thing, it will be shown, is

e whole thing, it will be shown, is

A SHEER FABRICATION,
adicted not only as just stated, but also
the testimony of Anderson himself. As to
make the state of the such a letter as Anderttributed to him, exhorting him to stand
that also will be contradicted by the Secy, and has been, and the existence of such
ter will be proved by no willnesses are of such interlineation the protest filed by Anderson on the 10th of November, 1876, which was made use of before the Returning Board to give that Reliable to the control of the co the 10th of November, 1876, which was made use of before the Returning Board to give that Board jurisdiction to exclude the vote of East Felicians. That this pretense of forgery is an after-thought, and the result of a conspiracy, la conclusively shown by the fact that on the 19th day of January, 1877, in New Orleans, before the Senate Committee of which Senator Howe was Chairman, and after Anderson had been assailed before the Democratic Committee that had been there in the December preceding in regard to this very matter, he, in denial of the alleged torgery of his protest, and alleged alteration thereof, and in vindication of the integrity of the Republicans in this whole matter of the protest of the 10th of November.

November,

"I made my statement on the 10th day of
November. I first wrote out a rough draft of
my statement, and then took it to Mr. Pitkin,
and asked him to refer me to some Republican
lawyer who would write it up in legal form.
He told me that he would get
it done. It was drawn up and handed
to me, and, on reading it, I told Mr. Pitkin
that I would not sign it in that shape; that it,
was rather stronger than I cared about signing.
Several things were put in stronger language
than I cared to sign. I took and noted the corrections that I wanted made. He then seut for
one of the clerks, and had a copy of it
made. I wrote the last clause in the statement
myself, and signed that statement in the presence of Mr. Jenks. The whole truth of the
matter was that I had read over very carefully
the statement that I had made."

This is a mere specimen of the proof that will
be brought to bear in regard to this, the central point of this attack. Other testimony will
show conclusively that the protest was made as
filed and used before the Returning Board, and
that the present statement of Anderson is the
result of a conspiracy in which this whole investigation is founded.

Anderson appears to have considered bimself

Anderson appears to have considered bimself a Warwick. He wanted to make a President, and was not particular whether it should be Hayes or Tiden. Out of the President-making he hoped to make himself a great personage. That he would be compelled to leave the State did not trouble him so much as that he should not leave if with a competency. The Presidential complication was his opportunity. He sought to make the most of

did not trouble him so much as that he should not leave if with a competency. The Presidential complication was his coportunity. He sought to make the most of it, and, like many other political advanturers, in seeking to retain stools in both political parties he fell to the ground. He seemed to be working more for Tilden than for Hayes, if numerous sentences like this in the mean anything. "If we pull together, Packard, Kellogg, Hell, and the Returning Board cannot carry this State for Hayes."

The Republicans expect to have Stoughton, Minister to Russia, as a witness. The Democrats are greatly magnifying the testimony today in predicting that Secretary Sherman will be impeached, even before adjournment. The evidence is not such as would be insisted upon in the trial of any property right of the value of 10 cents.

the trial of any property right of the value of cents. Seth. Butler is preparing to throw some big cases on cross-examination, and will work in a main for the Republicans. The Democratic represented as claiming that they have the right of the represented as claiming that they have the right of the represented as claiming that they have the right of the representation of the five interview. They hope to connect the President with the matter on account of the five interview after Anderson had told him the account of the residential coat-tails were turned upon him.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Sub-Committee to visit Figure 2 as Hunton, Springer, and Hiscock.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—It was to be expected that a committee with so ornamental a Chairman would not be content with the ordinary practices and usages of investigating committees. Accordingly, when the press appeared to take the place that had been unwillingly assigned them, there was found a small space at one end of the room barred off with six chairs for thirty journalists. For seven bours the press people, mostly standing, listened to the astounding story that James E. Ancerson told, Anderson is a red-haired, red-faced, red-mustached, boyish-louising man of possibly 33. He was neatly dressed, had great self-possession, and created a favorable impression. He was evidently familiar with his story, and he made if the into the documents which he had presented. A half dozen ques-

Shellabarger and Wilson, the counsel for She man, a number of members of Congress, in cluding Finley, of Ohlo, one of the original in stigators of the investigation, who came it to see how Springer looked in the seat which Finley himself hoped to fill, special stenographers for Gen. Butler, for Secretary Sherman, for the Associated Press, official reporters for the Committee, and the representatives of the press. The Committee was different from other investigations in this respect:

ferent from other investigations in this respect: It was

GUILTY OF A DISCOURTESY
to a member of the Senate. It has been the universal practice of both Houses of Congress that when reflections have been cast upon the name of any member of the opposite body, it has been the custom immediately to suspend investigation and to notify the Senator or Representative of what has occurred. Such was not the case to day, and for six hours the name of Stanley Matthews was freely and unpleasantly used, and no notice sent to him.

THE ROOM IN WHICH THE INVESTIGATION is held has historical associations. It is the room in which the great Credit Mobilier conspiracy was revealed. Oakes Ames sat there for hours, letting from his little memorandum book the stubborn facts which brought so many good men into disrepute. James E. Anderson to-day sat upon the same side of the table, near to the place where Oakes Ames sat, while McMahon, the Ohio Democrat of the Vallandigham school who has mastered the details of this Democratic conspiracy, occupied the chair where Schuyler Colfax once sat for eight hours. The Democrates make no secret that they hope that the investigation begun to-day will be followed by greater results than those which had their origin in that very room six years ago. James E. Anderson,

WITH AN ANXIOUS AIR AND PALE FACE,

origin in that very room six years ago. James E. Anderson,
with an anxious air and pale face,
entered the room with his keeper and was sworn at 10:15 a. m. The journalists present were a little surprised to hear him announce that he bad all his life been a journalist, and is now night editor of the Philadelphia North American. Mr. McMahon, who conducted the investigation for the Democrats, had thoroughly mastered his subject, and piloted his witness through his story without a single blunder. Every document was ready at hand. The speech that belonged to it was quickly spoken. The witness was coached well enough not to anticipate anything, and but for the cross-examination and for the fact that the history of political rascality is not soon forgotten in this country, the story of Anderson was one that would have much weight. It was noticed that

that would have much weight. It was noticed that

CHAIRMAN POTTER TOOK LITTLE PART in the investigation. He is understood to hold that the office of Chairman is that of an umpire between the two contestants represented by the majority and minority of the Committee. Gen. Butler did not fully define his position to-day upon the motion whether Secretary Sherman's alleged letter to Anderson should be read. He declined to vote, but when the cross-examination began Butler took the lead, and, in a few questions which he asked, helped to confirm the fears of the Democrats that the great criminal lawyer may prove to be the most formidable antagonist the Democrats will have.

WEAK MEMORIES. STANLEY MATTHEWS AND HIS LOUISIANA LET

TERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1 .- Anderson memory was remarkably acute on points essential to the Democrats to have correct. His nemory began to fail him under the vigorou questioning on cross-examination by Butler. Anderson could well remember the kind of window-panes a restaurant had, in what part of an old warehouse he found an envelope, and that at the bottom of an old drawer he left another envelope; but he could not make it clear why in making the copy of the Sherman letter which he produced he should have copied a date which was three days out of the way, nor could he remember whether he copied the letter at

one time or three days afterwards, traversing his own testimony twice upon the same subjects. The contracts produced between himself and Webber, setting forth the joint rascality and respective parishes, together with the contract considered that he occupied a pivotal place in American history. In the testimony of the witness with that which he is yet to give, he shows that he seemed to think that the Presidential election might turn upon his personal acts and that he common physics his setton or

acts, and that, in common phrase, his action or non-ection

MIGHT BE WORTH A GOOD DEAL

either to the Democrats or to the Republican party. Accordingly in his testimony to-day he indirectly stated that the Democrats sought to trifle with his purity pending the Returning Board's proceedings, and did offer him, through Maj. E. A. Burke. \$4.000 to do their bidding, with the prospect of being furnished a sufficient competency to do well, even if he had to leave the State. This testimony will compet the Democrats, if they call Maj. Burke to testify to the Wormley Hotel conference, to permit the famous Major also to be cross-examined as to his offer of \$4,000 to their great witness to carry the State for Tilden.

As for stanley Matthews to explain hi foolish letters, except to plead for him the political baby act, and to admit that these letters are simply a continuation of a series of letters illustrating the career of remarkable political stupidity. The letters, of course, cannot connect Stanley Matthews with anything criminal, but they show that he was not in very good business, and that his ardent conduct and his intercessions for office for the fellow Anderson were not the highest type of the reformed Civil Service which the Administration was to inaugurate. There will be no attempt made to dispute the genuineness of the Matthews eletters. Matthews will take care of himself before the

Civil Service which the Administration was to inaugurate. There will be no attempt made to dispute the genuineness of the Matthews letters. Matthews will take care of himself before the Committee, but the letters and the facts undoubtedly will show that Matthews, knowing what Anderson pretended,

WHETHER IT WAS A LIE OR NOT.

sought in every way to obtain an office for him in that "warm place" Anderson so much desired, and that he even wrote to the Secretary of State that the circumstances under which Anderson bad been placed, and in which he was compelled to act a difficult part, were such as to give him a right to an important place in the public service. This was not exactly the recommendation of a Civil-Service reformer, when Matthews had in his pocket the contracts, corrupt and corrupting in themselves, by which these Louisiana schemers were seeking to bargain their honor for office. However, Stanley Matthews is understood to explain the matter by saying that be thought the peace of the country could not be served by permitting Anderson to publish his sensational stories, and that, in the interest of peace and to prevent public scandal, Matthews sought to quiet him.

EVIDENCES OF THIS DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY exist in the very multiplicity of the copies of these curious documents. Anderson gave Stanley Matthews some, but had copies for other people. The New York Sun had them sent to it annonymously without any guarantee as to the sender, who had no knowledge that they would not find the waste-basket. It is even said that Senator Roscoe Conking had these documents as a part of that great speech which has yet to be delivered.

ANDERSON.

THE EXAMINATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the alleged frauds in Florida, and Louisiana in the last Presidential election began its ex-amination of witnesses to-day. There was a amination or witnesses to-day. There was a large attendance of newspaper men and others. Mossrs. Wilson and Shellabarger were present as counsel for Secretary Sherman, and put on record the fact that their not taking an active

as counsel for Secretary Sherman, and put on record the fact that their not taking an active part in the proceedings was in consequence of the rule adopted by the Committee that counsel could only put questions to witnesses through the Chairman or some member. The Sub-Committee to visit Florida was announced as Hunton, Springer, and Hiscock.

ANDERSON.

The Committee was in session from 10 o'clock until 5, and the first witness was James E. Anderson, and, in reply to the usual questions, he testified he was a journalist by profession, and at present engaged on the Philadelphia North American as night and news editor. His letter to Mr. Potter offering to testify in regard to the manipulation of the election returns of the Parish of East Feliciana. La, was given to the preas by himself. Previous to the last Presidential election he was a clerk in the Custom-Honses "At the time of the election he was Supervisor of Registration for East Feliciana, and in that especity made up his statement and sent it with the returns of the Commissioners of Recipied at New Orleans. All the forms of law

different parties in connection with the returns from East Feliciana.

A.—I called at the Custom-House shortly after getting into the city, and one of the first men that I met was Marshal Pitkin. He asked WHAT I HAD DONE
with reference to the parish. I told him that I had held the election, and had made the returns. He asked me if any protest had accompanied the returns. I told him no. He asked me why I had made no protest. I told him the circumstances did not warrant it, and that there was no ground on which to make a protest. He said, "You were herea few weeks ago, and you then told me you had been grossly intimidated, and that yoa had been driven from the parish." I told him that that was the case, but I did not know whether the intimidation had been practiced by Democrats or by Republicans, and that consequently I was not prepared to make any protest. Later in the day he came again to me and said, "Jim, I do not want you to do anything which your conscience does not warrant you in doing, but

TIERRE IS A CRISIS HERE,
and it looks as if the Presidency was going to

said, "Jim, I do not want you to do anything which your conscience does not warrant you in doing, but

THERE IS A CRISIS HERE,
and it looks as if the Presidency was going to hinge on Louisiana, and if you can conscientiously make a protest against your parish I wish you would do it."

I told him I did not see exactly how to do it. He'said: "Can you not make a statement of what occurred?" I said I would. So I sat down and drew up a rough draft of what had occurred in the parish and of what I was willing to swear to, and gave the paper to him and told him I was willing to swear to that. He had that paper drawn up in legal form, and I read it and swore to it. It was to the effect that and actual case of intimidation and been witnessed by me; that I had heard of several cases, but that I knew nothing of my own actual knowledge. Just then Hugh J. Campbell, Judge of the Fourth District Court, came in, and Pitkin submitted the paper to him. Campbell read it, and said the paper.

DID NOT AMOUNT TO ANYTHING in point of law, and he asked me to make another protest. I told him he could take the paper which I had sworn to, and that if he could make anything out of it that would cover the case and meet the law I was willing to swear to it. He took it, and drew up a paper which he submitted to me, and which I refused to sign, much less swear to. He asked me wnat I was willing to swear to, and I told him I was willing to swear to, and I told him I was willing to swear to, and I told him I was willing to swear to, and I told him I was willing to swear to, and I told him I was willing to swear to the asked me wnat I was partly in blank, and I asked him if he expected me to swear to that. He said not necessarily then, and that perhaps it would not be necessary to swear to It all. I said, "Mr. Campbell, I do not, know that I can sign that paper, as there are two or three places in it in blank." One of the blanks was in perference to that mater, and compare notes with ofter partles, and when you are

that had been intimidated in the parish. He said,
"You had better think over that matter, and compare notes with other parties, and when you are
ready to fill up the blanks you can come here and
we will give you the paper, and you can
anit yourself." we will give you the paper, and you can all it up to suit yourself."

I signed that paper, but did not swear to it. The last paragraph in it was that I did not make the protest-at the time for fear that I should stand in danger of my life if I did so; and that was so, because if the people of East Felicians had thought I was going to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard-earned victory, they would have swung me higher than Haman, and consequently that statement was correct.

After detailing matter of no special interest or importance, the examination proceeded.

After detailing matter of no special interest or importance, the examination proceeded.
Question—State what transpired in New Orleans and whom did you see in relation to this matter.
Answer—I met the Governor there, and he asked me what the matter was. I told him there had been an attempt to assassinate me in the parish; that I had become thoroughly disgusted on the matter, and that I had concluded I would leave, and that he could appoint some other man'in my place.

and that he could appoint some other man'in my place.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He said he was sorry for that, but that he thought I had left the parish too soon. He emphasized that. I told him that I was thoroughly disgusted with the whole matter, and that I thought I would wash my hands of it, and that I thought I would wash my hands of it, and that had better send somebody else on there. For a period of two weeks after that there were VARIOUS NEGOTIATIONS going on between Kellogg and the Democrats. A delegation of Democrats came down from the parish, and they said they were satisfied with my manner of conducting the registration; that they had no fault to find with me, and that if Kellogg id not want to send any other man they were perfectly willing that I should go back. Kellogg sent for me one day, and, in the presence of a Democratic delegation from East Feliciana, asked me if I would return. The Republicanis had circulated the report that I was afraid to go back because of cowardice, and when I heard that report I told Gov. Kellogg I would go back, and that I was perfectly willing to go; but the moment the Republicans found I was willing to go back, they manifested a desire that I should not go, and they did not want me to go.

Q.—What did he was Secretary of the

A.—I mean Jewett, who was Secretary of the

whom Gov. Kellogg had hired to watch me, and provent my going oack to the parish. I had promised Mr. McVeagh and Mr. Wedge and other Democrats to return. I

MADE ALL PREPARATIONS

to go to the parish Thursday evening, and L. B. Jenks said to me, "Anderson, I thought you understood this thing; I thought you understood that it was not our intention that you should go back. We were only fooling the Democrats." I said, "Mr. Jenks, you are at liberty to fool Democrats as much as you please, but I not want you to fool them at my expense." He said, "Do you propose to go back to the parish?" I said, "Ceriainly I do." Said he, "Let me tell you one thing: If you attempt to leave the city to-day, you will be arrested." Said I, "On what charge?" He said, "There is no trouble about that. We will find a charge. "Then Thomas H. Jenks, afterwards Deputy-Marshal of the parish," and cousin of L. B. Jenks, came to me and told me L. B. Jenks had been hired by Kellogg and others to watch me and prevent my leaving the consin of L. B. Jenks, came to me and told me L. B. Jenks had been hired by Kellogg and others to watch me and prevent my leaving the city. I told him I thought that was nardly possible, because Gov. Kellogg had manifested a good deal of anxiety for me to go back to East Feliciana. He said that was all assumed, and he said, "If you want me to prove it to you, bring L. B. Jenks to my house to night, and we will get him under the influence of liquor, and Mrs. Jenks will take him into another room and getall out of him." I wont up that evening to the house of Thomas H. Jenks, and Mrs. Jenks took L. B. Jenks into another room, and in the course of the conversation I learned the whole conspiracy; that the object was not to hold an election in East Feliciana; that the onus would be thrown upon me, and that after the election they would say I had refused to return, and that consequently they could not get the vote of the parish, and, to use L. B. Jenks' own expression, he would be danned but they would

SKIN ME AFTER THE ELECTION for my course in doing what I had done.

skin ME AFTER THE ELECTION

for my course in doing what I had done.

I remained at Jenks' house that night. In the
morning ween I got up Thomas H. Jonks told me
his wife had gone down that morning, and called
on Mr. Patten. Chairman of the Democratic State
Central Committee, and stated the circumstances
to Patten as to why. I did not return to the parish,
and that in the course of the day Patten would be
up there. I waited some time, and finally I took a
car to ride down-town, and I met Patten on the
road. I got into a buggy with him and
rode up. On the way I told him I
was perfectly willing to go back and hold an election in the Parish of Kast Feliciana, and I gave him
the reasons why I had not gone back. I told him
there was ere was

BITTER FEELING AMONGST THE DEMOCRATS A BITTER PEELING AMONGST THE DEMOCRATS there occause they imagined that I was part of a conspiracy, and I said if he would telegraph to his friends and guarantee me protection and see I got safe out of New Orleans, I would go to East Felicians end hold an election. Patten went down town, called on the Cappain of the steemer, and made an arrangement for him to stop at Carrolton, six miles above the city. I rode up to Carrolton, and waited there until the steamer came along, when the Captain sent a boat on shore and took me on board, and therf went back to the parish.

Q.—State whether you had any particular difficulty with any leading Republican there at any time prior to the election.

A.—Yes, I had a difficulty with my clerk, P. C. Butler.

Buller.
Q.—What was his standing as a Republican in the parish?
A.—He did not seem to have much standing of any kind, owing to the fact that he was a notorious desperado,—a man who boasts of having shot twenty-seven men.
Q.—Did he make an assault on you?
A.—Yes, sir; he attempted to kill me afterwards, openly.

A.—Yes, sir; he attempted to kill me afterwards, openly.
Q.—You are satisfied now from your recollection that the paper which you signed on the 10th of November was the only protest you signed?
A.—Yes, sir; the paper I signed on the afternoon of the 10th of November. I had signed one in the morning before Mr. Woolfley, and later in the afternoon I made this blank protest before Campbell which

morning before Mr. Woolfley, and later in the afternoon I made this blank protest before Campbell which

Q.—Was it left in that indefinite shape, or were you to call at some future day and all up the blank, or what was the understanding?

A.—The understanding was this: When we came to the blank part referring to the number of voters who had been intimidated. Campbell said to me. "Mr. Anderson, that is a suoject which you had better think over carefully, and compare notes with others, and when you arrive at any definite conclusion you can come here and fill in the blank." About at week after that Don A. Weber, who was Supervisor of West Felicians Parish, came to me and said he understood I had made a sweeping pratest, alleging intimidation, otc.. in the Parish of East Feliciana. I said that was a mistake. Later on in the day I heard his orother, E. L. Weber, make the same remark. I walked down to Pitkin's office and said: "Marshal, I want to see the protest I signed here last week." He said. "I have not got it just now. It is in other hands." Said I. "Where is it? Get it for me." He said he could not got it. One word led to another, and finally I thought perhaps Pitkins was

ENGAGED IN THE MATTER,
and I said, "If you are going to throw out that parish on a for, ed protest, I do not propose to standit." I said that in the presence of half a dozen persons before whom you made that statement in Marshal Pitkin's orice?

A.—There were some half-dozen in the room.

only remember that Weber and Jenks were there.
I was in the antercom of the Marshal's office.
By the Chairman—Q.—Is that a large public

By the Chairman—Q.—is that a large public room?

A.—Yes; it is a dining saloon. We walked up to the table where Mr. Sherman was sitting with some gentleman, who Weber told me afterward was Mr. Stoughton, a gentleman with

A REMARKABLY HEAD OF WHITE HAIR.

That is the only thing that I remember about him. Weber stepped to Mr. Sherman, and said: "Mr. Sherman, I believe?" Mr. Sherman said: "Yes." Weber said: "My name is Weber, and this is Anderson. We are the Supervisors of the Felicians Parish." Mr. Sherman said: "I am glad to set you, gentlemen." He icaned over the table, and SAID sometriino To Stoughton then turned his back, picked up a paper, and commenced to read. Mr. Sherman pulled round his chair, motioned to Weber and me to sit down, and I sat on his left hand and Mr. Weber on his right.

Q.—State the conversation which took place between you.

A.—Mr. Sherman said, "I wanted to see you.

Q.—State the conversation which took place between you.

A.—Mr. Sherman said, "I wanted to see you, gentlemen, as I understood there was some difficulty in reference to your parishes. Now there is a crisis in which not only Louisiana, but the whole country, is involved, and it is a time when we expect and want every Republican and every trace patriot to stand by us. Now I hope you gentlemen are going to do that thing." "Well, Mr. Sherman," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and I have already done more than the circumstances of the case would warrant us in doing, and I have done a reat deal more than safety would warrant me in doing."

Said he, "What do you mean by that?"

Weber said, "The people of my parish are considerably waked up, and I have made a protest which is perhaps more sweeping than it should have been, and if I go back I will be undonbtedly in danger of my life."

"Well," said Sherman, "what necessity is there for your going back!"

Weber said, "My family is there; my wife and children: my whole property is there. What have I to do?"

Mr. Sherman said, "You can be provided for

Mr. Sherman said, "You can be provided for Mr. Sherman said, "You can be provided with the course we have pursued, have incurred the enurse we have pursued, have incurred the enursy of Mr. Packard and Mr. Kellogz, and every Republican leader in the State. If Packard becomes Governor of the State of Louisiana, we have no possibility of ever getting anything under him, and if these men are opposed to us, we have

anything under him, and if these men are opposed to us, we have

NO POSSIBILITY OF GETTING ANYTHING under the United States Government."

Mr. Sherman interrupted and said, "Gentlemen, iet me tell you one thing. Mr. Packard, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, will control the State. Mr. Hayes, as President of the United States, will control the Federal patronage. It does not follow that Mr. Hayes will adopt Mr. Packard's suggestion in everything or in anything. The Republican party has not been in the habit of forgetting the men who stood by it in the hour of peril, and will not only uphold you, but you will be upheld by the sentiment of the country."

I then remarked, "Mr. Sherman, the sentiment of the country may be a very good thing for a man to stand on, but it will not prevent him being prosecuted on a charge of perjury, for they are going to throw out my parish on a forged protest."

Mr. Sherman raised his left hand and said.

going to throw out my parish on a forgod protest."

Mr. Sherman raised his left hand and said.

"Mr. Anderson, this is a subject which you and I
cannot discuss: that is a question for your State
authorities. What I want to say to you is this:
That if you gentiemen stand firm in this matter,
and let it ran along as it is, you will find no cause
to regret it," and then

THE INTERVIEW ENDED.

That was on Sunday evening, the 19th.

Mr. Springer-Q.—What was is that you should
let stand!

A.—We inferred that he meant the matter in
reference to parishes to stand as it was then.

reference to parishes to stand as it was then.

The Chairman—Q.—That means everything as to A.—To let the protests stand as they existed then. Mr. Morrison—Q.—You have mentioned the pro-tests as being forged. A.—Yes, sir. By Mr. McMahon. Q.—Did I understand you to say that the interview ended at that time?

Q.—How about Stoughton?
A.—Stoughton did not participate at all.
count if he heard the conversation, It was carried on

IN A LOW TONE. He was engaged in reading a newspaper.
Q.—State what took place subsequently in regard to that same matter.
A.—After leaving the restaurant Weber and I disenseed the matter. I said: "Don, we don't stand much better than we did before." He said: we would send to Mr. Sherman.
Q.—Look at this paper (handing a paper to witness) and state what it is?
A.—This is the letter which I wrote the next

moraing after our interview with Mr. Sherman, requesting Mr Weber to come round to my room.

Q. is at the original letter or a copy?

A. It is the original letter which I wrote to Weber.

The letter was read and s

The letter was read and is

As FOILOWS:

Ov. 20, 1876.—My Dean Don: Come round to
my room this morning. I am not satisfied, and
have no more faith in Sherman, Matthews & Co.
than I have in Pitt Keilogz. Unless we get a written
guarantee that we shall be taken care of I am unwilling to go a step farther. Come about 10
o'clock, as Todd will be ont by that time. We
might see Sherman again and insist on a written o'clock, as Todd will be out by that time. We might see Sherman again and insist on a written guarantee. Truly yours.

Q.—State whether Mr. Weber met you subsequently to that letter on that day or any other.

A.—Mr. Weber, in answer to that note, came to my room that same morning.

Q.—What did you and he do?

A.—We took this letter which I had drawn up on the Sunday evening before, made some few alterations in it, wrote it, and addressed it to Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Weber took it around to the St. Charles Hotel. I went to the Custom-House, with the understanding that I was to wait for Weber at the corner of Canal and St. Chalers streets. I waited there probably twenty minutes, when Weber came with

AN ANSWER FROM SHERMAN. I asked him. 'Did you see Sherman' He said.
'No, I sent it from the Cross Safoon.' Weber rought the answer.

brought the answer.
Q.—Unopened?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—To whom was it addressed?
A.—To D. A. Weber and J. E. Anderson.
Q.—Was it opened in your presence?
A.—I opened it.
Q.—By whom did the letter purport to be signed?
A.—It was signed by John Sherman.
Q.—Do you know where that original letter of Mr. Sherman's is?
A.—I do not. I have no knowledge of where the original is. iginal is. Q.—Look at this paper and see if you recognize A. (examining the paper) - I recognize it.

A. (examining the paper)—I recognize it.
Q. —What is it?
A. —It is the copy of a letter which was sent to
Mr. Sherman with a slight alteration from the
original. That was sent to Mr. Sherman. This is
the copy that I gave Mr. Weber on the morning
when we sent the letter to Mr. Sherman and received the answer. This is the copy which I gave
to Mr. Weber. In copying it, Mr. Weber read the
letter over, and there were one or two places where
THERE WEHE SOME ERRORS
of minor importance which I did not correct. So
that is not quite an exact copy.

By Mr. Buller: Q.—Is this the letter which you
prepared at your house?
A.—It is a copy of it.
By the Chairman: Q.—You made the draft the
day before you sent it, and then, on the next morning, you copied the letter for Mr. Sherman which
both you and Weber signed?
A.—Yes.
The Chairman: Q.—Weber took it to Mr. Sher-

A. Yes.

The Chairman: Q. —Weber took it to Mr. Shernan, and you subsequently met him on the street with an answer from Mr. Sherman? A. -Yes.
The Chairman—And then you went back to your coon and opened the answer?
A. -Yes.
The following is

The following is

THE COPY OF THE LETTER

sent by Anderson and Weber to Sherman:

Sin—We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfillment of these promises.

James A. Anderson to the Hon. John Sherman. Mr. McMahon proposed to put in evidence a copy of Sherman's letter in reply. After a long discussion as to whether the copy of Mr. Sherman's letterlouid be read and put in evidence. Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was unani-

mously adopted:

Resolved, That the paper identified by the witness be received, but not read nor given to the public until Mr. Secretary Sherman may be forthwith called and the paper shown, and he asked if he admits it to be a copy of any letter written by Thereupon

Thereupon
Thereupon
Thereupon
The Pollowing Telegram
was sent by the Chairman to the Secretary:
"Sum—A paper purporting to be a copy of a letter
written by you to D. A. Weber and James A. Andecson has ocen produced before this Committee,
and the Committee has an spended the reading of it
until you can have an opportunity to come here
forthwith, see the paper, and state whether it be a
copy of any letter written by you, if you so desire
to do."
Secretary Sherman, having appeared in response to the telegram sent to bim, was sworn,
when the following proceedings took place:
The Chairman (to Secretary Sherman)—James
H. Anderson, the witness testifying before the
Committee this morning, stated that he had received from the hands of D. A. Weber a letter
purporting to be signed by you, of which I now
show you a copy. Will you state to the Committee
whether you

EVER WROTE SUCH A LETTER!

The winess (after an inspection of the paper
headed him)—I can only say time, that I believe,
upon my responsibility and the oath I

OVERRULED.

Mr. Hiscock renewed his objection to the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter being put in evidence, but the objection was overruled, and the copy was read and put in evidence as follows:

New Onleans, Nov. 20, 1876.—Mezers. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson—Gentlemen:
Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes I am justified in assuming the responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisians should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours.

THE EXAMINATION OF ANDERSON was resumed, and much correspondence was put to a vidence. OVERRULED.

was resumed, and much correspondence was put in evidence.

By Mr. McMahon: Q.—Go on with your state-ment as to what took place between you and ment as to what took place between you and Weber.

A.—Weber stated he had made no protest against his parish, and he didn't propose to, but he saw they had brought some influence to bear upon him; that they were anxious to get a protest; that it would be necessary to throw out his parish, and to save East Feliciana to the Republicans in order to elect Hayes.

would be necessary to throw out his parish, and to save East Feliciana to the Republicans in order to elect Hayes.

Q.—Did you and he enter into any arrangement?

A.—We talked the matter over pretty thoroughly, and finally we concluded that, in order to save the Electoral vote of Louisana for Hayes, he would make a sort of general protest about his parish, which he could do very safely, because there was an intimidation to some extent there, and that I should let my statement go and be accepted for what it was worth. He went to the Custom-liouse, and at my desk wrote out his protest, and swore to it before Southworth, United States Commissioner, on the 14th of November. Then at my desk he

DREW UP A STATEMENT

as to what we had done, and then we went before a Notary Public and swore to it.

Q.—Is this the paper [handling to witness a copy of it]?

A.—Yes, sir; a true copy, I have not the orig-

a Notary Public and swore to it.
Q.—Is this the paper [handing to witness a copy of it]?
A.—Yes, sir: a true copy. I have not the original. It is still in existence, I presume.

McManon—We will make an effort to produce the original.

The paper was then read, and is as follows:
New Obleans, Nov. 14, 1876.—The undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor for the Parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, have respectively refused to sign any protest against the counting of the vote of our parishes, cast at the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceable and orderly one ever witnessed by either, and the large gainf made by the Democrats was secured by legitimate means, and was owing in a great measure to the disgust and hatred with which a large proportion of the colored people regard the present State Government; but the Electoral vote of Louisiana being necessary to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and in order to secure such vote it being necessary to throw out the Parish of East Feliciana and enough Democratic votes in West Feliciana to make the parish Republican, we have done this at the instigation and request of S. B. Packard, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor; J. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal; William P. Kellogg, now Governor of the State; and Charles E. Nash, member of Congress from the Sixth District, and others.

D. A. Weber. ber of Congress from the Sixth District, and others.

D. A. WEBER.

JAS. E. ANDERSON.

This was signed in our presence Nov. 15, 1876.

This was signed in our presence Nov. 15, 1876.

GEORGE DICKS,
A. J. WILDER,
Sworn to before me, this 15th day of November, 1878, by the within-mentioned James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber.
D. A. Webers.
D. A. Webers.
WILLIAM H. SEYNOUR, Notary Public.
Witness continued: That paper was signed on Tuesday, and part of the visiting statesmen arrived Wednesday, and I think that they all arrived before Friday. The copy was made in May, 1877, during the time that the Visiting Commission was in New Orleans.
Mr. Hiscock asked McMahon whether he expected to produce the original letter.
MeMahon—I think that when we send for another witness THAT WITNESS WILL HAVE IT.

original is in existence.

The witness—I can prove the original.

Ar. Reed—Who has the original?

Ar. Reed—Who has the original?

McMahon—We will develop that presently.

Winass—I know who has the original. Stanley
Inthews has the original. At least, I gave it to
the light of the latter of the l

Ing Committee were in Cockrem's room, and they DESIRED TO SEE US.

I told Weber I had no business with them, and declined to see them. On Saturday D. A. Weber came to me and stated that Mr. Sherman desired to see us. That was the 18th. We easied at the St. Charles Hotel that night, but failed to see him. I do not recoilect wather he was ont or not. The mext day, Sunday evening, we started from my room to the St. Charles Hotel again, and going down Canal street we passed by Morean's restaurant. The upper portion of the door was glass, and Mr. Weber glanced in and said, "There is Sherman now." I said, "Don, we may as well see him here as any other place;" and I said, "You had better go in by the other door, and I will go in by this door, lest it might excute suspicion if we went in together." I passed in by the lower door.

WALKED INTO THE SALOON. WALKED INTO THE SALOON.

WALKED INTO THE SALOON.

E. A. Burke was sitting at a table tuking to a gentleman, and he called me, and I went over to him. I then left Burke and walked across the room, when Weber came in by the other door. DOCUMENTS. A BATCH OF LETTERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.-The following

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The following letters are among the correspondence submitted:

Cincinnati, O., May 7, 1877.—My Dear Sir: I inclose a letter to Gen. Thomas E. Anderson, asking his influence in favor of your appointment as beputy Collector, in answer to yours of the 5th inst., just received. Let me hear from you as to the result. Yours truly, Syankey Matthews.

James E. Anderson, Esq., New Orleans.

ANOTHER FROM STANLEY.

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1878.—My Dear Sir: The appointment of Mr. James E. Anderson as one of the three Deputy-Collectors, or other suitable place satisfactory to him in the Custom-House at New Orleans, I would regard as in the interest of the public service, a deserved recognition of his services, and a personal favor to myself. May I venture to ask your personal influence in his favor Yours truly,

Gen. Thomas E. Anderson, New Orleans.

STANLEY MATTHEWS. TO SECHETARY EVARTS

Gen. Thomas E. Anderson, New Orleans.

STANLEY MATTHEWS TO SECRETARY EVARTS RECOMMENDING ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1877.—MY DEAR STR: The bearer, Mr. James E. Anderson, of New Orleans, is the gentleman for reference to whom when last in Washingthn I had a private conversation with you urging his appointment to a Consulship. Mr. Anderson has had untile Custom-Honse at New Orleans, which has always been mastisfactory to him, and now his residence there has become so unpleasant that he has abandoned it and his clerkship. The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed and in which he has been compelled to act a very difficult part, are such as to give him very strong claims upon the Administration in the public interests, and I do most earnestly urge that some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.
STANLEY MATTHEWS TO ANDERSON.
CYCINNATI, May 25, 1877.—MY DEAR SIR: I received your telegram to-day, and very much regret you are not satisfed with the appointment tendered you, and which, by the papers this morning. I understand was the Consulate at Funchal. I really am at it is loss to know what further to do, I am quite willing to do anything you may suggest that gives promise reasonably of success. Did you see Mr. Evarts pursonably of success. Did you see Mr. Evarts pursonably? Wrife to me and explain everything fully, and let me know what you think I can further do to serve you. Yours truly.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

James E. Anderson, Esq., 73 H street, Washington City.
TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS PROM ANDERSON TO STANLEY MATTHEWS.

[Halfrate message by the Atlantic & Pacific and Franklin Company.]
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1877.—The Hon. Stanley Matthews. Cincland; O.: The President claims to have received no letters. Went no more correspondence and no more nonsense. Come here and arrange this affair or you can all face the mostle. Telegraph me at once. Care nothing about documents in your possession.

LETTERS FROM ANDERSON TO WESER.

CLINYON, La., Sept. 10, 1876.—Dean Dox: Amin receipt of your letter. Everything is going smoothly with me. The Democratic clerk, is a well-educated gentleman. His selection shows the Democratic mean nothing more than to have a fair deal, and that I propose to give them. As for Butler, he is hell on the end of a poker, and he is thore of a mystery to me to-day than when I first thore of a mystery to me to-day than when I first thore of a mystery to me to-day than when I first thore of a mystery to me to-day than when I first thore of a mystery to me to-day than when I first

D. A. W. CLINTON, Oct. 12, 1876.—Draw Don: Will leave on Saturday for New Orleans. Have sent my resignation to Kellogg. The parties who attacked me on Saturday night have carried their point from the fact that the Democrats have unwittingly aided them, and I shall leave the parish. Were I backed by more than my suspicions on this matter I might pursue a different course. I will yet get at the bottom of the whole matter. I think I know one of my assailants and the motives that actuated him. Will write you from the city. Hastily,

of my assailants and the motives that actuated him. Will write you from the city. Hastly, J. E. A.—.

New Orleans, 20, 1878—Mr Dear Don: I am in receipt of yours of the 28th inst. The whole trouble here lies in the fact that there exists a conspiracy, their object being to hold no election in East Felicians and throw the affair on my shoulders. Kellogg has refused to accept my resignation, at the same time assuring the Democrats that he desires my return, and the white-livered scoundrel has hired L. B. Jenks to dog my footsteps, and, should I attempt to leave, would undoubtedly be arrested on some trivial pretext. I'll beat the whole crowd yet, darin them. Of course mothing I can say will convince the Democrats that I am not in this arrangement, and that I, too, am to be made a victim. I think, however, that on election-day you will find me in East Feliciana, and I shall teach Kellogg that there is "many a slip," etc. I am convinced that Packard has no hand in this affair, but am in doubt as to E. L. Packard and Campbell. I have always favored the organization of our party in the parish; have also conceded that the Democrats would carry it by a heavy majority, and have simply desired to cut down that majority as much as possible. Dr. Gray has always opposed this, and advocated no election or throwing out the parish, and in this he has been seconded by Kellogg, Jewett, and others. They are likely to advocate and carry out any plan they may see fit, but may the Devil take me if I allow them to saddle the blame on me. Tom Jenks and myself will be up in good time. There will be no Republican ticket in the field, and consequently few, if any, Republican votes cast. This I think will be their programme, as it will give them a case. The Democrats will undoubtedly poll about 1,500 or 1,600 votes, and if, as you see, they carry West F. by 500 majority, E. L.'s game is cooked. Of course he cannot overcome such odds in Point Coupee. When I return I shall stop at my old place, 144 Custom-Holmes etreet. Come round as soon a

AGREMENT RETWERN ANDERSON AND NASH,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1876.—By an arrangement entered into this day between James
E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration
for the Parish of East Feliciana, La., and Charles
E. Nash, a member of Congress from the Sixth
Congressional District of Louisiana, it is agreed
that said Anderson shall suppress evidence showing that the said Parish of East Feliciana was
fairly carried by the Democratic party at the election

at the port of New Orleans, La.

JAMES E. ANDERSON,
C. E. NASH.

The above agreement was signed in our presence this 21st day of November, 1876.
O. B. Morgan,
O. B. Morgan.

O. B. Morean.

More of Matthews' Letters.

The following letters from Stanley Matthews were produced by witness:

Mr. Anderson: You are at liberty to use the note on the other page as an introduction to Gen. Harlan, who is one of the Commission, and you can talk to him as freely as to me. You should say to Nash, if inquired of, that I have the agreement.

ay to Nash, if inquation of the state of the

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1877. - DEAR SIE WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1877.—DEAR SER: I had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State in reference to your appointment as Consul at Callao, the place you desired. Unfortunately the Secretary is already under such commitments in reference to that appointment as to make it impractical to gratify your present wishes. I have, however, the best reasons for saying that, sooner or later, and as soon as practicable. I shall be able to obtain for you a satisfactory appointment either at home or abroad. Keep me posted from time to time of what you may have in respect to the places you would like to have, and feel competent to fift, so that I can better represent your wishes. Yours truly, Stanley Matthews.

Cincinnati, April 27, 1877.—My Dear Sir: I

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1877.—My DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 22d inst., and I have also conferred with Gen. Harlan, having traveled with him from Philadelphia here, arriving last night. The General told me he had ascertained at the State Department that the Consulate at Tien-Tsin had already some time since been disposed of. We both concluded it would be better to wait now until the extra session of Congress, which will be called to meet June 4, when I will be in Washington regularly, and situated so that I can give the attention to your application which I have promised, and when, I do not doubt, I will be able to secure your appointment to some foreign position which will be agreeable to you. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS,

James E. Anderson, Esq.

James E. Anderson, Esq.

New Orleans, June 27.—My Dear Sir: Gen. Smith has given me the text of your letter. I have nothing further to ask at your hands, or of the monumental frand who occupies the White House, beyond a return of those documents. A refusal on your part to return them will justify me in publishing, and I will publish your letters in the statement I propose to make, showing how Louisiana was carried for Hayes. I shall remain here until Friday next. If I don't hear from you by that time I promise you will hear from me before the Onio election.

To the Hon. S. Matthews.

Wasuington, D. C., June 19, 1877.—My Dear Sin: When any ward-bummer, shoulder-hitter, etc., who can fill no other position, must be provided for in a seaport city, they are given a position as inspector of Customs. The hours are from 6a. m. till 6p. m., the duites to stand under a broiling sun and prevent rascally sailors from smuggling. The pay amounts to \$1,085 to \$1,400 per annum. This is the position offered me by Gen. Smith. I have told him, pohtely of course, he can take the position and go to the devil. He has no time to attend to my wants on account of the outsider ush; so I have withdrawn from the contest, and shall now proceed to get satisfaction in my own way. If you desire 2to return me the documents given you can do so. I think it better you should, as by so doing it will leave you out of future complications. You can new your own judgment, however. In any event, you small hear from me before the October elections. I shall be in Philadelphia for one week. You can address me there for that period. Yery truly yours.

Personal and confidential. I

The Hon. Stanley Matthews.

STANLEY MATTHEWS TO ANDERSON.

Personal and conddential.]

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1878.—My DEAN Sit: I have your note of yesterday, and in reply beg to say that I do not recollect the suggestions heretofore made by you to which you refer, and which you think if adopted might still prove advantageous to the public interest, and I would be glad to hear your report. I have ever been subjected to much misreprosentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do that I do not talok it would be wise for me to go to Philadelphia or Baitlmore for the purpose of meeting you. In case you should find it convenient in Washington, I shall be pleased to see you. Yours truly. Stanley Matthews.

Mr. James E. Anderson, Philadelphia.

Hydrophobia,

ont would allow none of her friends to con-near her, lest the saliva should inoculate the also with the disease. The spams became frequent and severe through the week, the de-tors cenig able to do nothing but administ-opiates, and Miss Baldwin is now either deade at the point of death. She was 30 John old, a woman of great kindness of heart, and much beloved by all her friends, and was a rel-tive of Mrs. John Kent, of this city.

GENTLEMAN GEORGE

What Pendleton Says—He is Disgusted win the Potter Investigation—How It win Help Gen. Grant—The Democratic Ont

CINCINNATI, O., May 26 - Ga George" lives on a hill overwatching Cincin A steep road leads to the front of his so stone-colored house; behind it is a verand suspended over an almost Alpine lawn, whe the gray and chalky town is seen smoking of to the sinuous path of the Ohio and Kentacky heights. A literary man might envy such a home and landscape prospect, and there are signs of literature here. Mr. Pendleton's working-room room, with books of reference and taste. I say a fresh, full set of the Revue des Deux Monda lying on the sofa, and a copy of Hawthorne "Scarlet Letter," well thumbed, among his roll cal manuals, as if red tape and scarlet letter glided into each other. On the wall was a portrait of Chief-Justice Taney, his wife suncie, and over it a queer old portrait of his grand-father, Hunt, of Pennington, N. J. Said Mr.

hauled in a canvas-covered wagon from Pitte burg to Pennington to see my relatives, the Hunts. New Jersey people were an important element in Cincinnati and around Lexington

Mr. Pendleton is 52 years old, the m Mr. Pendleton is 52 years old, the most popular man in the West, one of the few men of breadth and polish in the Democratic party, and socially its Prince. He is without manner, without artifice, and underrated because of the bond and currency issues with which he has been unfairly identified. He is a conservative man, almost a rich one, and is now free to proceed unterrorized by demagogues, with six years of Senatorial life secured to him.

"Mr. Pendleton," I asked, "have you any opinion to express upon the action of the Potter Committee at Washington?"

"It is evil counsel and unnecessary procedure," said Mr. Pendleton. "It is dangerous, too. The declaration is made that they

cedure." said Mr. Pendleton. "It is dangerous, too. The declaration is made that they only desire to expose the fraud, not to push the President. But the one thing predictates the other. To get up as much commotion as possible and stop there is hardly in the limitations of agitation. If the President is exposed in frand his impeachment and removal follows. Therefore, the first step is half the journey, and I cannot appreciate the good sense or party sense which committed

"No, I do not. He has lived under our ever in Cincianati many years. While he has ha great good luck, it has been the result of fal dealings. Those persons who have made his acquaintance with a propensity to like him liked him exceedingly. He was compute among our young lawyers as not great, but re-sponsible, and in two or three large cases her he rose above public expectation. In the Pre-idency his firnness of character and massum ing consistency have gained respect. I did not

"Yes. We stood in a superb position. Having yielded a Presidency which three-quarters of the American people believed to belong to us, we were high in confidence as a patrictiparty. Many thousands of Republicans had made up their minds to vote for us in 1880, in order to be rid of the vices of a long term of power by one party. The concession we made in seating flayes was a sacrifice that fully reestablished our nationality as a party. It required no great vaunting on our part to keep the sacrifice conspicuous. The Potter Committee is a repudiation of those modest but powerful claims."

"And is not this whole thing a feather in Gen. Grant's cap!"

"I think so. I very much fear that if Grant is called to the Presidency again, Frank Bish's prediction might prove true! That Grant would never leave the White House until taken out feet foremost. Such confidence would show a condition of the public mind never yet sitained by our people. To give a man two terms, and then recall him after only one term of interval, would be unexampled in American confidence. He could have been nominated in 1876 if he wanted it; that is, had he declared his desire six months in advance. Nor am I sure that he could not have been cletced. Hayes had of interval, would be unexampled in American confidence. He could have been nominated in 1876 if he wanted it; that is, had he declared his desire six months in advance. Nor am I sure that he could not have been elected. Hayes had no greater sources of strength than Grant. The Potter investigation might have been set on foot by Grant, so clearly does it bear toward his interests, making his courage a point of relief when revolution is talked about. I am not sure," added Mr. Pendleton, "that reopening the Presidential inquiry will not smirch both ways, and you say with some reason that the exact facts of that election can only be intered. They have already been probed white the events were fresh; evidence at this late day will have the staleness of an afterthought." "Do you regard Mr. Tilden as having improved his chance of renomination in 1880 by reopening this wrangle!"

"No; I think his prospects were better before he commenced it. He was the injured party before, strong in his wrongs. Now he appears in the light of a fomenter and disturber."

"You were acquainted with Frank Piere, Mr. Pendleton. Is there any resemblance between him and Hayes as Presidents!"

"Gen. Pierce had less firmness than Gen. Haves, and, I think, more intellectuality. Pierce was a kind man, who avoided quarris with everybody. I was in Congress during the windle of Buchanan's and Lincoin's terms. I saw very little of Buchanan; he was a cold, sellish creature, and I was a Dougras Democrat. There was a strong, broad spirit."

"Do you know Montgomery Blaft?"

"Some. I do not see how he carries his point so often, as he is not a brilliant, eloquent, of impressive man. It must be his pertinactif. You tell me that Tilden, Dudley Field, Blair, and Conkling are the principals in this performance. Strange that a Democratic Congress should be led in that way! Mr. Blair was one of the advisers who got us to take Greeley in 1872, just at the period when we might have laid out Grant."

"Whom do you think the best situated at present of Democratic as

still in the lists? If he could hold the East together he might get the additional strength somewhere, South or West."

"Which of the public men of Ohjo do you regard as having been the greatest ?"

"One of the greatest was Thomas Ewing, the cider."

"I have just been visiting Ashland, the home of Clay. Did you know him? Would he have held his rank nowadays if among us!"

"I have often seen Mr. Clay, and have no doubt shat, to the eye and mind, he would have been as prominent now as ever. The universal testimony of all who saw and felt him is a tribute to his imperial spirit and genius. His eyes, his great voice, his courtesy and natural qualities were not for an age, but could have illustrated all time."

DAMAGED FISH.

DAMAGED FISH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Baranco, Wis., June 1.—Noting your account of the wholesale poisoning in St. Louis through eating smoked whiteush (the poisoning through eating smoked whiteush (the poisoning through eating the damaged condition of being attributed to the damaged condition the fish). I think it advisable to push the m the fish), I think it advisable to push the matter to a thorough investigation. A consignment was just received by a house in this place from a person in Green Bay, and, upon opening the box, such an odor was developed that the box and contents were immediately dumped upon the commons adjoining the town. Possibly the bulk of the stock of smoked whitefish may prove to be damaged fish, doctored up by caring stud smoking.

THE RUSSIAN

What It Has Cost Russi Negotiating Fo Loans.

War-Expenses Already \$500,0 Currency Has Been Dise

ST. PETERSEURG, May 15. that eighteen months ago to Turkey was decidedly popul, believed that a convenient for Russia to fulfill her i a few cautious, far-seeing have the prevalent enthusia prove the adoption of Among these was M. de Finance, For twelve long financial difficulties, and he tent succeeded, but he knew minent danger of a r weeks his life. He ardently desired sonably assume that he us

ences were at work. Order Penditure.
Russia was not in a condituation of the twenty years of peace in establishing at least an appropriate the state of the twenty was the state of the twenty and expensions the twenty are the twenty and the twenty are the twenty are the twenty are twenty ar in establishing at least an apbetween her revenue and exposers of the nation would no tension, and that a scomme shortly be expected. Beside no gold or silver in circulation of the state bank to keep uchanges by liberally throwing ket, was considerably deprecedently as the state bank to keep uchanges by liberally throwing ket, was considerably deprecedently with the state bank to keep uchanges by liberally throwing ket, was considerably deprecedently as a subject to have their legitimate influe foreign Office and the Minimal and the subject of the subject of peace or was cording to purely diplomatinancial considerations, and merely to find the pecuniar campaign.

The theoretically indefini The theoretically indefinite credit was soon discovered to limited. The great banker Paris turned a deaf ear to su foreign loan, and it was withculty that a small advance formed into a loan of 215,00 obtained from a syndicate the of Messrs. Mendelssohn & the campaign did not processfully as had been export of obtaining advances and creased, and accordingly it draw more largely from the apper-money manufactory.

This method of creating crespects more convenient tha influences which undermined on foreign stock-exchanges h on foreign stock-exchange effect on the activity of effect on the activity of the printing-presses. But, on that its disadvantages and first place, the kind of mone legal currency only within Empire, and could not be debts; and, in the second pit were issued, it would a The Financial Aministration undertake two new tasks art of the paper money in part of the paper money is changes, which enabled the high price for grain and exports were very much changes, which change changes price for grain and exports were very much. The imports, on the contrar increased duties and other inveaken the demand for for enormously decreased. It culation may be trusted, the creased (as compared with roubles; the imports had 000,000 roubles, and the trade, instead of being in preceding years, was in amount of 127,000,000 these figures are at all would be difficult to say, but that the balance of trade of Russia, and consequent be extensively purchased. bills, which of course, regovernment bought in the £15,000,000 sterling. By a £11,000,000 obtained by the tlated by Messrs. Mendelss 000 nominal, issued at 75 profession of the custof gold, we get £30,000,000 were payment of the yearly intesting guarant tures), so that the Go about £18,000,000 in gold military expenditure.

Let us glance now at the the means employed for ke able limits the amount of tween the manufactory and mance there is an intermedithe Emission Department through which all notes in State Bank publishes week turns of its operations, who much new paper is amount commonly in circu 000,000 roubles, and the ister orders to be paid for put down under a separate of the publishes week turns of its operations, who much new paper is amount commonly in circu 000,000 roubles, and the ister orders to be paid for put down under a separate of the publishes week turns of its operations, who much new paper is amount commonly in circu 000,000 roubles, and the ister orders to be paid for put down under a separate of the publishes week turns of its operations, who much new paper is amount commonly in circu 000,000 roubles, and the ister orders to be paid for put down under a separate of the publishes week turns of its operations, who much new paper is amount commonly in circu 000,000 roubles, and the ister orders to be paid for put down under a separate of the publishes week turns of the p

000,000 roubles, and the ister orders to be paid for put down under a separate rent expenditure on accourable account in the sexpenditure first appropriate the sexpenditure first appropriate the sexpenditure first appropriate the sexpenditure for the sexpenditure of the late of Java trace of it. It reappear lat or May in the modest bles, and since that time it. ist or May in the modest bics, and since that time! steadily increasing, till it respectable sum of 335 would have risen still mo crament had not applie what is commonly kn reponge."

This so-cailed "spong planed in the state of the state

peculiarly interesting as another and ionce that the disease is not altogether than the disease ince she was bitten had showed in as concerning it, going about her did as concerning it, going about her did also better two and two sheep. One dog was killed that the other and the sheep have and two sheep. One dog was killed the other and the sheep have and also went mad, showing its dy running about wildly and pecking way runtil it also was killed. But Miss was not told of this, and thought her own case until last Monday, when ally found herself unable to swallow ater she was thrown into smasms and the mouth, when she gave up hope allow none of her friends to come lest the saliva should inoculate them the disease. The spasms became more the disease. The spasms became more able to do nothing but administer and Miss Baldwin is now cither dead or opt of death. She was 30 years and dissa Baldwin is now cither dead or opt of death. She was 30 years and of great kindness of heart, and over dy all her friends, and was a related the control of the control of this city.

ENTLEMAN GEORGE.

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While he has had do not. He has lived under our eyes mati many years. While he has had a lack, it has been the result of fair Those persons who have made his nee with a propensity to like him a exceedingly. He was computed ryoung lawyers as not great, but reand in two or three large cases here over public expectation. In the Presfirmness of character and unassumtency have gained respect. I did not sould stand firm in the midst of Renutiny and Democratic attack as he

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do you think the best situated at a Democratic aspirants for the Presion Thurman is as favorably regarded This Potter-Committee seems to me

or Thurman is as favorably regarded.
This Potter Committee seems to me in its success or failure both Henrid Tilden. There is Bayard; isn't he lists! If he could hold the East to-might get the additional strength. South or West."
It he public men of Ohio do you reing been the greatest?"
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pjust been visiting Ashland, the home Did you know him? Would be have ank nowadays if among us?" often seen Mr. Clay, and have no to the eye and mind, he would have minent now as ever. The universal of all who saw and felt him is a is imperial spirit and genius. His eat voke, his courtesy and natural vere not for an age, but could have all time."

DAMAGED FISH.

to the Editor of The Tribune.

O, Wis. June 1.—Noting your acception of think it advisable to push the matter than the property of think it advisable to push the matter investigation. A consignment

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

That It Has Cost Russia --- Difficulty of Negotiating Foreign Loans.

For Expenses Already \$500,000,000...How the Currency Has Been Disorganized and Depreciated.

that eighteen months ago the idea of war with furker was decidedly popular here, and many believed that a convenient moment had come for Russia to fulfill her supposed historical mission in the Slavic world; but there were not see cautious, far-seeing men who did not here the prevalent enthusiasm, and did not appeare the adoption of a Slavophil policy.

Among these was M. de Reutern, Minister of prime earnestly to drag the country out of its spacial difficulties, and he had to a great extent succeeded, but he knew that there was imdanger of a relapse, and that violent perturbation might in www.weeks undo the work

which he had devoted the best energies o his ife. He ardently desired, therefore, a peacesolution of the difficulties, and we may reaably assume that he used his influence in direction. But other and stronger influeaces were at work. Orders were given for ex-tensive military preparations, and means had to be devised for meeting the extraordinary ex-

the devised for meeting the extraordinary expenditure.

Russia was not in a condition to go to war.

After twenty years of peace she had succeeded in establishing at least an apparent equilibrium between her revenue and expenditure, but there were outnown symptoms that the tax-paying power of the nation would not bear much more tension, and that a commercial crisis might shortly be expected. Besides this, there was no gold or silver in circulation, and the paper currency, notwithstanding the efforts of the State Bank to keep up the foreign exchanges by liberally throwing gold on the market, was considerably depreciated. These and smilar well-known facts ought to have been regarded as powerful arguments in favor of a stabilar well-known facts ought to have been regarded as powerful arguments in favor of a pacific foreign policy, but they were not allowed to have their legitimate influence. Though the foreign Office and the Ministry of Finance are adjacent buildings, there seems to be between, metaphorically speaking, a great guif fixed which practically excludes mutual co-operation. The question of peace or war was decided according to purely diplomatic and other nonfinancial considerations, and M. de Reutern had merely to find the pecuniary means for the campaign.

campaign.

The sources which he had for this purpose at his disposal were of two kinds,—a certain indefinite amount of foreign credit and a large, well appointed engraving establishment, capable of producing an unlimited amount of paper

The theoretically indefinite amount of foreign culty that a small advance, afterwards transformed into a loan of £15,000,000 sterling, was formed into a loan of £15,000,000 sterling, was obtained from a syndicate through the agency of Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co., of Berlin. As the campaign did not proceed so rapidiy and successfully as had been expected, the difficulty of obtaining advances and raising loans increased, and accordingly it was necessary to draw more largely from the second source,—the reservoncey manufactory.

draw more largely from the second source,—the paper-money manufactory.

This method of creating capital was in many respects more convenient than the other, for the influences which undermined the national credit on foreign stock-exchanges had no appreciable effect on the activity of the engravers and the prating-presses. But, on the other hand, it had its disadvantages and dangers. In the first pince, the kind of money it produced was leaf currency only within the limits of the Empire, and could not be used for foreign debts; and, in the second place, if too much of it were issued, it would soon lose its value. The Financial Aministration had, therefore, to undertake two hew tasks, 1, to transform part of the paper money into gold, and, 2, to keep the amount of paper money in circulation within proper limits.

For the transformation of paper roubles into gold coin a convenient philosopheris stone was the band.

For the transformation of paper roubles into gold coin a convenient philosopher's stone was at hand. In consequence partly of a good harvest and partly of the fail in the foreign exchanges, which enabled the exporters to pay a high price for grain and other products, the exports were very much greater than usual. The imports, on the contrary, in consequence of increased duties and other influences tending to waken the demand for foreign invaries, had increased duties and other influences tending to weaken the demand for foreign inxuries, had enormously decreased. It a rough official calculation may be trusted, the exports had increased (as compared with 1876) by 78,000,000 roubles; the imports had decreased by 112,000,000 roubles, and the balance of the trade, instead of being against Russla, as in preceding years, was in her favor to the amount of 127,000,000 roubles. Whether these figures are at all near the truth it would be difficult to say, but it is quite certain that the balance of trade was largely in favor of Russia, and consequently foreign bills could be extensively purchased. Of these foreign bills, which of course, represented gold, the Government bought in the course of 1877 about 15,000,000 obtained by the foreign loan negotiated by Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co. (£15,000,000 outlined by the customs duties payable in gold, we get £30,000,000 as the total amount of rold received by the Government in 1877. Of this shout \$420,000 0000 outlined for the general for the store of the shout \$420,000 0000 outlined by the Government in 1877. Of this shout \$420,000 0000 outlined by the government in 1877.

cold, we get £30,000,000 as the total amount of cold received by the Government in 1877. Of this about £12,000,000 were required for the pament of the yearly interest on the foreign chet (including guaranteed railway debenture), so that the Government had only about £18,000,000 in gold for the extraordinary military expenditure.

Let us glance now at the paper money and the means employed for keeping within reasonable limits the amount of it in circulation. Between the manufactory and the Ministry of Fimmee there is an intermediate institution called the Emission Department of the State Bank, through which all notes must pass, and as the State Bank publishes weekly and monthly returns of its operations, we can always know how much new paper is being issued. The amount commonly in circulation is about 730,000,000 roubles, and the sums which the Minister orders to be paid for the Government are put down under a separate head, entitled "Current expenditure on account of the Treasury." This expenditure first appeared in the returns for the 1st of October, 1876, and amounted at that time to 15,000,000 roubles. By the succeeding returns we see that the sum public from the total the sum public from the total the sum of \$35,000,000 roubles. It would have risen still more rapidly if the Government had not applied from time to time what is commonly known as "Pidee de Penonge."

This so-called "sponge idea" may be explanced in a lew words. The Minister clearly depreciated, and accordingly ne determined to use from time to time financial absorbents for sucking up part of the superfluous amount. The absorbents employed were internal tons. The first was issued in November, 1876, under the title of "Fourth Series of State-Bank Bonds." It brought in about 90,000,000. Thus about 306,000,000 of the paper currency as with the sum of the mobilization the

cthers derived likewise from official sources, we may estimate roughly the cost of the war. First comes the foreigd loan of £15,000,000, and then we have the following sums in paper currency: Surplus of previous years, 40,000,000 roubles; State Bank bonds, 100,000,000 roubles; Exchequer bonds, 100,000,000 roubles; exchequer bonds, 100,000,000 roubles; exchequer bonds, 100,000,000 roubles; new paper money issued, 840,000,000 roubles; total, 780,000,000 roubles, There may seem to be a discrepancy between these figures and the figures quoted above, but it is only apparent. In estimating the amount which the internal loans withdrew from circulation, we had to take the amount actually realized, but in considering the cost of the war we must take these loans at their nominal value, for the payment of which the Government has made itself responsible. If we take the foreign loan of £15,000,000 as equal to 150,000,000 rubles, we find that the acknowledged cost of the war had reached at the beginning of April 380,000,000 rubles, and, as the extraordinary expenses amount to at least 2,000,000 rubles daily, we may conclude that at the present moment a good milliard rubles has been spent. Unless, therefore, part of the war indemnity be recovered from the Porte, Russia will have gained from a successful war a finaheail burden considerably more than half the war indemnity imposed by Germany on France by the peace of Versailles! At first sight this seems very bard, for we have of late become accustomed to the principle so ably advocated by Prince Bismarck, that the victor should amply indemnify himself for his pecuniary losses; but it may be questioned whether this principle should be recognized and consecrated by European law. After the Crimean war and after the Franco-Austrian campaign no pecuniary indemnity was exacted, so that respectable precedents may be found in

paign no pecuniary indemnity was cracted, so that respectable precedents may be found in support of the opposite principle, that the vic-tor as well as the vanquished should be fined for breaking the peace. JUDGE KEY'S LETTER.

Responses He Is Getting from the South Correspondence Cin tanati Commercial.
WASHINGTON. May 31.—Some of the Demo crats, particularly from the Northern section of the country, are mad as hornets at Judge Key, and saw the air wildly when they arise from a perusal of his letter. This is to be expected, for there are home-thrusts in that document which

carry with them a sting.

The following letter to the Judge will repay perusal. It is from a leading Democrat in Mis-sissippi, but I withhold the name and his place of residence, as the publication might possibly cause him some embarrassment:

of residence, as the publication might possibly cause him some embarrassment:

——, Miss., May 24, 1878.—My Dear Sir: I am of the opinion that the old Democratic party (which you and I were raised to hate like the devil, anyhow) has gone stark made. For God's sake, don't let President Hayes feel or believe for a moment that the people of the South are responsible for the wretched fully and madness of their contemptible representatives. I am here in the heart of Mississippi, and I can assure you, with all sincerity and truth, that there are not ten honest, intelligent men to be found in ten miles around who do not deprecate the late action in Congress in ordering an "linvestigation" as wanton and foolish in the last degree. They appeahend that it will tend only to renew sectional bitterness and strife, with no possible good results. The idea that anybody in this whole section wanted Hayes turned out and old granny Tilden put in is simply preposterons.

The truth is, Tilden is scoffed and despised, while there is a universal feeling of kindness and respect entertained for President Hayes, and especially for his noble wife, who has won the love and esteem of all the Southern people, and before she should be disturbed in her position as the first lady of the mation, a thousand gallant young fellows would fly from the South in thirty days and pitch the mistrable old backetor. Tuiden, into the Potomac.

I know it is very hard to bear up patiently under such appearances of ingratitude on the part of the Southern people, but again I assure you it is only in appearance. Tell the President to keep cool and caim, and all the fass will pass away like a summer's cloud, and a reaction, certain and sure, will turn in his favor, when his silly tornentors will dee and beg the rocks to fall upon them. Your friend, truly,

Here is one from Tennessee, which, I appre-

will turn in his fayor, when his silly tornentors will flee and beg the rocks to fall upon them. Your friend, truly,

Here is one from Tennessee, which, I apprehend, contains a good deal of true inwardness:

—, Tenn., May 25.—The Hon. D. M. Key—Dean Sin:

The matter just now of greatest public interest is the approaching Judicial Convention, to assemble at Nashville next Wednesday, to nominate candidates for the Supreme Bench. There are a good many aspirants, and some feeling among the candidates and their friends. The country is full of candidates for all the offices, and you may look out for many if not most of the inferior judicial offices being filled by Republicans. This is owing to two causes: first, the multitude of Democratic candidates, and secondly, the disorganized condition of things political generally. The troubles about State finances and the State debt, the manipulations of political demagogues and office-seekers are turning us upside down. The Potter resolution and the impending investigation will add materially to our complications. The rank and file of the people are lotally averse to any such brand of disturbance, and look upon such movements as solely to furnish politicians capital for the approaching Congressional election. How far the people may be made to succumb to the influences of the politicians is yet to be seen.

There is no dissatisfation anywhere that can be

ret to be seen.

There is no dissatisfation anywhere that can be heard of among the people towards President Hayes. He is as popular as last September, when he was here. All temperate, sensible, and disinterested men feel that it would be deeply ungrateful for those whom the President has done so much and tried to do more to join in a warfare upon him or do anything calculated to disturb the repose he has restored to the dountry. These are my individual sentiments, and the sentimentss of ninetentss of our people. Your friend,

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska. A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michi gan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska for the week ending May 21, 1878, and each patent the week ending May 24, 1978, and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly by telegraph for The Tribune by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on application.

J. W. Baker, Decatur, overshoe attachment.
J. F. Dyer, Quincy, window aashes.
C. Holland, Chicago, seven patents for vapo

C. Holland, Chicago, seven patents for generators.

B. S. Jennings, Chicago, treading pits.

H. More, Chicago, bris-strainers.

C. A. Taylor, Chicago, brush-fixtures.

J. A. Anderson, Chicago, tea-cases.

C. A. Dunn, Chicago, paper boxes.

D. Whiteford, Chicago, free-proof columns.

P. B. Wright, Chicago, free-proof columns.

J. Zangerie, Chicago, rocking-chair strachm

D. Whiteford, Chicago, lamps.
P. B. Wright, Chicago, fire-proof columns.
J. Zangerle, Chicago, rocking-chair attachments.
A. P. Gibson, Chicago, fruit-baskets.
J. J. Hall, Chicago, fruit-baskets.
J. J. Hall, Chicago, wash-boilers.
E. H. Mitchell, Chicago, elevator brakes.
H. Wilson, thicago, overs for hoiding tablets.
Phillippo & Owen, Geneseo, lead-culters.
J. C. Wilson, Chicago, jacket-cases.
H. E. Richards, Oswego, condage exhibitors.
E. D. Bangs, Galesburg, condensing vessels.
L. Brayman, Gibert Station, wind-engines.
H. L. Sparts, Clinton, rallroad crossings.
G. W. Brown, Galesburg, corn-planters.
H. F. Frisbie, Danville, puppet valves.
H. H. Eby, Mendota, corn-sheller gittachment.
J. J. Lucas, Belleville, fire-escape indders.
L. W. Berkins, Cambridge, Wagon end-gates,
A. M. Brunstetter, Moline, corn-planters.
G. B. Sarsbot, Charleston, sash-locks.
M. Stransel, Yorkville, bed-bottoms.
O. P. Tripp, Belvidere, vehicle-tongue supports.
C. L. Waterman, Bloomington, egg-beaters.

O. P. Tripp, Belvidere, vehicle-tongue supports.
C. L. Waterman, Bloomington, egg-beaters,
E. Norton, Chicago, canisters (reissued).
WISCONSIN.
J. W. Powers, Portage, vessels for setting milk.
Vincent and McMillan, Poy Lippe, leaf-turners.
William R. Patrick, Marinotte, manufacturing
paper pulp from wood.
MICHIGAN.
A. M. Miller, Sturgis, links for car-couplings.
J. H. Boyle, Delh Mills, vegetable-cutters.
A. Button, East Saginaw, scoops.
O. Colvin, Scaoolcraft, bee-hives.
A. Wood, Grand Rapids, side-spring vehicles.
H. L. Arnold, Grand Rapids, piston water-metres.

metres.
R. Ely, Davisburg, chest-locks.
D. L. Garver, Hart, hay-knives.
W. Gillette, Ypsilanti, speaking telephones.
MINNESOTA.
P. Provost, Minneapolis, grain-driers.
R. W. Riddle, Minneapolis, earth-closets.
R. A. Stahn, South Stillwater, Wiltiam E. Canedy, Kochester, and E. E. Leach, Cedar Rapids, Ia., fence-posts.

M. A. Andrews, Millsburg, draft-equalizers.
Jay B. Fisher, Davenport, soiky plows.
W. C. Payne, Clinton City, wire-fences.
J. C. Smith, Centreville, metallic horse-coltars.
Wilham E. Canedy, Rochester, Minn. and E.
Leach, Cedar Rapids, ia., fence-poets.
Hess & Newton, Belle Plain, invention not iven.

O. D. Spaulding, Mitchell, grain-elevators. O. D. Spanlding, Mitchell, grain-elevators.

M. J. Eich, Plymouth, drive-wheel point-filters.
G. R. Ellis, Indianabolis, organ-stop actions.
H. Grover, Indianapolis, saw-mill carriages.
J. Koenig, Indianabolis, awmings.
J. Hollingsworth, Jonesborough, wind engines.
J. P. Pies, Spades, school-desks.
G. M. Smith, Delphi, clothes-pounders.
R. P. Johnson, Wabash, apparatus for drying lumber (reissue).

NEBRASKA.

Sern P. Watt, Jamestown, velocipedes.
W. C. Rogers, Papillion, sulky plows.

Senator Patterson Against Hayes.

Reshington Past (Dem.).

The Post struck Silas, the son of Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, last night, and

Senator to get his opinion of the Potter investigation," said the Post, with familiarity.

"Well, you ought to interview him," said Silas. "He's red-hot for bouncing Hayes, and only hopes that he'll get a chance at him before his term expires."

"When does he go out?" said the Post.
"Next March," said Silas, sorrowfully.

"When does your parent think Mr. Hayes will leave the White House?" said our inquisitive retainer.

leave the White House?" said our inquisitive retainer.

"Oh, about the 1st of December," said Silas, airily. "You just ought to interview father on the appointment of a Minister to Liberia. Father went up to see him, and Hayes told him that he intended to appoint Thomas, of South Curolina. Father said, 'Thomas comes to see me nearly every day. Shall I tell him that he is to be appointed? Hayes said, 'Yes, Senator, I wish you would.' The next morning father wrote Thomas a note, and just after he had sent it was astounded to hear the name of a man from North Carolina announced in the Senate for the same place. Yes, sir," said Silas, "he had this very fellow selected when he told father that he would like to have him write to Thomas."

"Are you sure your father is in favor of unseating Hayes?"

"You just ask the Baltimore Gazette man. The old man told him so pretty emphatically to-day."

MONEY OF A CENTURY AGO. A History of the Rag-Baby During the Rev

Prom "Money," by F. A. Walker.
Of the emissions of paper money during the
Revolutionary period of our history, we have accounts from a great variety of sources. Inas-much as those authorized by the Continental Congress were made under a single and constant impulse, viz., the overwhelming financial necessities of the new Government, engaged in a desperate struggle for existence, the facts can be briefly stated.

The question has sometimes been raised by

economists whether issues of inconvertible time of war. However this question might be decided with reference to ordinary Governments, the situation of the Continental Congress must be admitted to have been highly exceptional. in only a qualified sense was it a Government a ail. It had no coercive power. It could not levy taxes. Even its moral authority over the onstituent States was very slight. Its requisitions for money, its recommendations of policy, were treated with neglect, if not with open contempt. The States, with one or two honorable exceptions, hardly made a show of doing their duty by the Government of the Con-federation. There are few more distressing chapters in history than that which records the

federation. There are few more distressing chapters in history than that which records the delinquency of the States which had pledged life, fortune, and sacred honor to the cause of American Indedendence.

The first emission of Continental tills of credit was ordered in June, 1775, the amount being \$2,000,000; in valy \$1,000,000 was ordered; in November, \$3,000,000. During 1776 the emissions amounted to \$18,000,000.

The United States, says Dr. Ramsay, for a considerable time derived as much benefit from this paper creation of their own, though without any established funds for its support or redemption, as would have resulted to them from the free gift of as many Mexican dollars.

But there was a point, both in time and quantity, beyond which this Congressional alchemy ceased to operate. This time was about eighteen months from the date of their first issue; and that quantity about \$20,000,000. [History of the United States, it., 303-9.]

Whether or not Dr. Ramsay has correctly estimated the amount of Continental bills which might have circulated without depreciation, no room was left for doubt by the close of 1776 that the limit had been passed. Depreciation, that unmistakable sign of excess, had already proceeded so far that the bills stood at 50 per cent discount.

The worst feature of the situation was that

per cent discount.

The worst feature of the situation was that The worst feature of the situation was that the State, despite remonstrance and entreaty, continued also to emit bills of credit. The Continental Congress could not tax the people: the States would not. In most of the States scarcely an effort was made from first to last to meet the charge of the war manfully by assessment and contribution. With public morality deeply perverted by the colonial experience of paper money, with the false start of 1775-6, and with the apprehension on, the part of each that its neighbors would take advantage of any forbearance it might exercise to fill the channels of circulation with their bills, the States fell without a struggle into the wretched policy of constantly increasing issues of constantly depreciating paper.

It seems to be pretty clear, says Mr. Shuckers, that the issues of Continental bills of credit were materially in excess of the emissions authorized by Congress.—[Finances, etc., of the Revolution, p. 110.]

Revolution, D. 110.]

In the face of a premium on silver of more than 100 per cent, Congress resolved that the nominal value of gold and silver had been raised, just as in England during the Bullion Controversy the Government declared that the bank-note had not fallen, but the guinea had rasen in value. Efforts were made to suppress the fall-talle premium: and those were safety. controversy the Government declared that the bank-note had not fallen, but the guinea had risen in value. Efforts were made to suppress the teil-tale premium; and those were denounced as enemies of liberty who recognized a specie price, as distinguished from a paper price of commodities. In spite of all, bowever, the depreciation went on through 1777, as the emissions continued. The authorized issues of the year were \$13,000,000. The situation was now complicated by the fact that the British authorities began to disseminate counterfeits of the Continental money, as they subsequently did in respect to the assignate of revolutionary France. Extensive counterfeiting also went on at home, and still we find the States disregarding the entreaties of Congress to undertake in earnest the taxation of their citizens, in place of a resort to further issues. More attention was paid to the recommendation by Congress, in November, 1777, of laws to limit prices and to authorize supplies to be seized in the hands of "norestallers" and "engrossers." Many of the States possessed stringent laws to repress the premium on silver and to restrain speculators from forestalling and engrossing the market with a view to secure the continued rise of prices due to continued inflation. Public meetings were held to denounce speculation, and mob laws were not infrequently resorted to against the holders of goods, with the same popular applause which had greeted the destruction of the stamped paper in 1763. All measures, however, were poweriess to keep the credit of the Continental paper. As prices rose, the necessities of the Government increased. The emissions authorized in 1778 amounted to \$85,500,000.

In December of that year Congress, in a public address, indignantly repelled the insinuation that the bills of credit would be allowed to sink in the hands of the holders, and in the September following issued a second address of the same purport.

We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honor of every true American.

September following issued a second address of the same purport.

We should pay an ill compliment to the un-derstanding and honor of every true American, were we to addice many arguments to show the baseness or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to pursue the measures neces-sary to preserve it. A bankrupt, faithless Re-maths, wand be a novely in the political world. sary to preserve it. A bankrupt, faithless Republic would be a novoley in the political world, and suppear among reputable nations like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. . Apprised of these consequences, knowing the value of national character, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honor, it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execuable deed.

The emissions of 1779 amounted to \$140,000,000, of the coin value, according to Mr. Jefferson, of \$7,330,278.

The course of depreciation during the year was as follows:

Jan. 14. 8:1 June 4 and 17. . . . 20:1

cates not to exceed in nominal value onetwentieth of the bills thus destroved were to be
reissued, redeemable in specie after six years,
bearing interest at 5 per cent. Funds were to
be established by the individual States for their
redemotion, the faith of the United States being vielded as an additional security. Sixtenths of these bills were to be delivered to the
States, in due proportions; four-tenths to be
reserved for the use of Congress.

Such was the end of the "Continental Currency." The new certificates never acquired to
any considerable extent the character of money,
and soon sank to one-eighth their nominal
value, so that the account of a holder of \$320 in
Continental paper money is thus stated: \$320
multiplied by one-fortieth equal \$8 in certificates. \$\$\$ at .125 equal to \$1 in silver.

So poorly was the security offered by Congress esteemed by the people that the greater
part of the original issue was not brought in for
redemption in the new certificates. It continued, says Mr. Jefferson, to circulate and depreciate till the end of 1730, when it had failen
to 75:1, and the money circulated from the
French army being, by that time, sensible in all
the States north of the Potomac, the paper
ceased its circulation altogether in those States.
Is Virginia and North Carolina it continued a
year longer, within which time it fell to 1,000:1,
and then expired, as it had done in the other
States, without a single groan. Or, Dr. Ramsay

more poetically expresses it, Like an aged man expiring by the decays of nature, without a sigh or groan, it gently fell asleep in the hands of its last possessors.

GAMBLING.

The Literature, Romance, and Humor of Games of Chance—How Great Men Have Played for High Stakes—Some Memorable

Scenes and Incidents.
Gambling, says the Cincinnati Coms been a favorite amusement in all ages and in all countries. Joseph's brothers, finding no room for him in the family circle, put him into the pit, but they afterwards gambled for his coat. So did the Roman soldiers gamble for the unseamed coat of Jesus. The Old and New Testaments are filled with accounts of gam-bling—chiefly of drawing lots. Saul. Jonah, Essu, Jacob, and the eleven Apostles either gambled or were gambled about. Long before this King Remesis of Egypt gambled. Dice were used 1,200 years before Christ, and probably were known at a much earlier age. Nearly all the Roman Emperors were gamblers, dice being the Roman Emperors were gamblers, dice being their favorite game. Nero sometimes would bet as high as \$100,000 on a single throw. The works of Horace, Juvenal, and Persius are full of satires upon gamblers. The Roman dice had lour flat faces and two curved ones; on the flat faces were fourteen points; the numbers on the opposite sides were acc, six, three, and four. The acc, "unio," was the most unlucky number.

four. The ace, "unio," was the most unlucky number.

In our own country gambling has long been a common vice; but it is only lately that women have yielded to it here. A few years ago a gambling house for women was opened in San Francisco. In England ladies think nothing of gambling, to a small extent, at whist; and clergymen do the saine. In 1797 Lady Buckinghamshire kept a faro bank in London. In that year her Ladyship Lady Sutterel and a Mrs. Stuart were convicted in a Police Court and fined £50 (\$250) each for playing at faro, while Henry Martindiale was fined £300 (\$1,000) for keeping the faro table of the lady in St. James. Martindiale afterwards failed for \$2,500,000, and his estate paid seven cents on the dollar.

lady in St. James. Martindale afterwards failed for \$2,500,000, and his estate paid seven cents on the dollar.

WOMEN GAMBLERS.

Oliver Goldsmith, "poor Goldy," as Johnson called him, used to tell of an old lady whom the doctor had given up, who was so fond of gambling that she played with the curate of the parish to pass her time away. She soon won all his money, then proposed to play for the funeral charges for which she would be liable, but she fell dead before she took up her hand.

French women were great gamblers. Before the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. they were obliged to woo the fickle goddess on the slv, as their social status depended upon the secrecy with which they masked their revels, but in the days of the "Le Grand Monarque," Pompadour and Maintenon set the fashion for the Court, and gambling was much in vogue. La Bruyere says "gambling women make us chaste, for they have nothing of the sex but the garments," In 1804 the Countess of Schwiechelt, of Hanover, one of the greafest gamblers of her day, lost at play 50,000 livres.

A gambling house was once kept at Saratoga Springs for ladies, by one Gridley, and the fortune he made bears us out in saying that the fair sex did not fail to give it a goodly share of patronage. Ladies Hamilton and Merivale were so fond of faro that they were dubbed by the wits of the gay court "Faro's daughters."

A SHOCKING SCENE.

But perhaps the most soul-harrowing scene.

the wits of the gay court "Faro's daughters."

A SHOCKING SCENE.

But perhaps the most soul-harrowing scene that ever took place at a gaming-table transpired at a public house in Port au Prince some years ago. Several parties were waiting about the room for the game to commence. Among the loiterers was a Capt. St. Every, a noted gamester, deadly duelist, and well-known man of place. gamester, deadly tudency, the state of pluck.

Some one spoke up, "Who'll play?" "I will play," said the Captain of a French frigate, which had just arrived in the harbor, and, scizing a dice-box, threw to win or lose the amount of a small sum of money that then lay upon the table. He was ignorant of the stake to be

table. He was ignorant of the state to be played.

"Mousieur Commandant, you have won," said Capt. St. Every, pushing toward him several cold. said Capt. St. Every, pushing toward him several piles of gold.

Astounded at the sight of so much wealth, the Caotain drew back, saying, "Gentlemen, I should be wanting, not only in common honesty, but even in good manners, were I to appropriate the sums, the winning of which I never expected in the least degree, for I thought I was playing for the trifling stake laying on the table. I cannot, therefore, take the enormous sum as my own by right."

"Sir." said Capt. St. Every, "you must take it, for if you had lost you would have been obliged to pay the same sum."

"You are mistaken, sir. if you think so. I do not conceive my honor endanged in reference to paying a dept of honor which I never contracted, nor in refusing to accept of so large a sum which I never expected to win."

sum which I never expected to win."
"Monsieur le Commandant," shrieked Capt.

Agreed.

A snock of horror ran through the veins of the assembled crowd at the barbarity of the blood-curdling affair. Some shrank from the the room; others, more hardened in signts of horror, crowded near the gaming-table, perfectly cognizant of the desperate character of St. Every and inwardly lauding the bravery of

the unknown.
Each party examined the pistols. The naval
Captain first threw the fatal dice.
He threw eleven.
"A good throw," said St. Every, holding for a moment his own; "the chances are now in your favor; but listen, if it turns out, as it appears to me it will, that fortune favors you and not me, I wish neither mercy nor pity, as I should think either a coward who would spare

should think either a coward who would spare the other."

"Sir, I need your impertinent remonstrances to back me neither now nor at any time," replied the commandant.

St. Every took the box and threw ffleen.

The company were paralyzed with horror.

Monsieur le Commandant arose. "Your life' belongs to me sir," said St. Every, throwing down the dice on the table.

"Fire, sir," said the commandant, placing his hand on his heart, "an honest man is never afraid to—"Street's hall scattered the brains and blood

St. Every's ball scattered the brains and blood

St. Every's bail scattered the brains and blood of the unlucky commandant over the clothes and persons of the bystanders, as his lifeless body feli to the salon floor.

St. Every deserted to the English, and soon after feli mortally wounded at the battle of Orois as the English were carrying the day.

THE MANIA IN ENGLAND.

In England the vice has always prevailed. As far back as 1100 there are gambling stories. In Walpole's time the vice reached all ranks of society, and that veracious autobiographer records the instance of a man who reduced the affections to a calculation, and laid wagers on affections to a calculation, and laid wagers on the every-day affairs of his life. He was asked, oon after his daughter's marriage, "if she was

soon after his daughter's marriage, "if she was with child?"
"Upon my word I don't know; Pve laid no bet upon it," was the father's reply.
Equally absurd was the wager of the Dukes of Rochester and Buckingham, who made bets on a race between two snails in the days of "ye merry monarch," or of Lord Bolingbroke, who wagered that he would run a race naked through Hyde Park.

A witty retort is told of Mr. Hare, who met Maj. Bereton, a noted gambler at Bath.
"How do you do, Majort" said Hare.
"Pretty well freferring to his gambling successes, but I've met with a sad misfortune lately.—I have lost Mrs. Bereton."

"At hazard or quinze!" asked Hare.
SQUANDERING A FORTUNE.
But the master gambler of those days was the English orator, Fox. "Play," said he, "like the air we breathe, if we have it not we die." He played at hazard once for twenty-two consecu-

the air we breathe, if we have it not we die." He played at hazard once for twenty-two consecutive hours, and lost at the rate of £500 (\$2,500) an hour. Gibbon wrote to Lord Sheffield in 1773: "You know Lord Holland is paying Charles Fox's deots. They amount to £140,000 [\$700,000]." Before he was 30 he had spent his entire fortune at gambling. His best friends were said to have been ruined in annuities they gave the Jews to senge them for money loaned. were said to have been ruined in annuities they gave the Jews to seeme them for money loaned to gamble with; £500,000 a year of them were offered for sale at one time. In the debate on the Forty-nine Articles. Fox sat up all night play; ing at hazard at Almack's from Tuesday evening, the 4th, till Wednesday evening, the 5th, at 5 in the afternoon. An hour before he had recovered £12,000 that he lost; and by dinner, at 5 o'clock, he had ended, losing £11,000; on Thursday he spoke in the debate, went to dinner at half past 11 o'clock at night, thence to White's, where he drank till To'clock the next morning; thence to Almack's, where he won £6,000 (\$30,000), and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon started for the races at New-

26,000 (\$30,000), and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon started for the races at New-market.

Wilberforce and Pitt both gambled, although they abandoned it, the latter after losing £100 (\$500). Beau Nash was a great gambler, so was the witty George Seiwyn, who went clear to Paris to see a man guillotined. In those days it was not uncommon for a great orator or states-

man to deal fare at the nome of an Earl or a Duke, and receive therefor from 10 to 25 guineas per hour for his services. Nor was this considered a disgrace.

Dr. Sam Johnson, the author of "Rasselas," and the most learned man of his are, regretted that he had not learned to play cards at Oxford, and when told of a club where the members played to a desperate extent, said: "Depend upon it, str, this is mere talk. Who is ruined by gaming? You will not find six instances in an age. There is a strange rout made about deep play, whereas you have many more peopler unined by adventurous trade, and yet we do not hear such an outcry against it." On another occasion, in a discussion with Lord Erskine, the learned lexicographer said: "It is not roguery to play with a man who is ingrorant of the game while you are master of it, and so wit his money, for he thinks he can play better than he, and the superior skill carries it."

NATIONAL GAMES.

Rouge et noir is played with four packs of cards, and the "coulcur" which is nearest 31 wins, the black being dealt for first, then the red. The actual chance under the French system, which renders cheating next to impossible, is considered to be 1% per cent in favor of the bank. The cards were examined by the Government and stamped, and a police officer always present to see fair play. This game has never been extensively introduced in this country. The great American game is police, and there are many great American players. Gen. Schenck, by his work on Poker, which was dedicated to his Royal nibs the Prince of Wales, takes precedence of all others. He is reported to be a good loser. One of his happies hits, however, was to win \$10,000 from Tice, the meter man.

PARO.

Washington may justly be regarded as the birthplace of faro in the United States, for Gen. Laivette introduced in this carly days of the Republic, and played it in the presence of George Washington, the Father of his Country. Among the oresent Washington celebrities are reckoned Williams, Senators Clayton, McDouald,

Grant did. He had the bottle in his hand, anyhow.

BIO STAKES.

The amounts lost in gaming can never be estimated. Benjamin Wood once piayed a game for \$100,000, and the late Commodore Vanderbilt now and then lost enormous stakes. The Duke de Boion lost in a single year \$625,000. The son of D'Aubigne lost twenty times more than he was worth, and abjured his religion in consequence. Some idea of the revenue to be derived from Heensed gambling-houses can be learned from the "Memorres of Fouche," who derived a yearly revenue of £128,000 (\$640.000) from the licensed gambling-houses of Paris alone. Over 120,000 persons were employed, who were called the spies of Fouche.

ORIGIN OF GAMBLING.

This article would be incomplete without the quaint old allegorical origin of gambling. The Goddess of Fortune was one day out on a lark, near the pool of Olympus, when the gav and festive God of War. Mars, spied her and soon allured her to his arms. They were united, but the mighty Jove frowned upon the festive frolic and forbid the bans. The result of the amour was an ill favored child called Gaming. When a chick of a young one she would only play with cards, dice, and counters. Fascinating, she

"Monsteur le Commandant," shrieked Capt.
St. Every, raising his voice to the highest pitch, "If you had lost you should have paid. I would have made you do so."

This was fire to the gruppowder, intended to provoke a challenge, and it accomplished its purpose. "Sir," said Capt. St. Every, "I don't wish to take any advantage of you, which my acknowledged ability in the use of the sword and pistol gives me, so I offer vou terms of equality. Bring a pistol here at once, load it, and the chance of the dice shall determine which shall blow each other's brains out."

"Agreed," said the nothing daunted frigate commandant.

A snock of horror ran through the velns of the assembled crowd at the barbarity of the blood-curdling affair. Some shrank from the the room; others, more hardened in signts of horror, crowded near the gaming-table, perfectly cognizant of the desperate character of the strategies and counters. Fascinating, she with cards, died, and dom'rers by the score. The gay and extravagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for she travagant of both sexes paid her court, for

NATURAL PHONETIC CHARACTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 1.—In view of the present in erest in the phonograph, I may be permitted

to publish two suggestions as to the application of the wonderful invention:

First—The impression made by the pen or pin of the instrument is an imprint of the natural phonetic character of the sound uttered. natural phonetic character of the sound uttered. And we have only to avail ourselves of this fact to secure for all nations symbols indicative of sound, not, as now, arbitrary as to shape and varying as to quality, but the exact parallel of the sound itself, related to it both as effect and cause; thasmuch as the symbol is but the sound translated into motion, and the sound is but motion consonant with the symbol.

Second—The blonograph may become a phonotyper. Thus, the vibrations of the membrane, duly exargerated, may be recorded by a stylus moon the varnished surface of a large cylinder of metal or stone, moving after the manner of the roller of the phonograph. The phonetics of an oration thus scored through the varnish upon the revolving cylinder, and fixed by the etching process, may form a phonotype surface upon which to print the newspapers of the near future.

By a telephonic attachment these phonotypes may be produced simultaneously in all quarters of the globe, so that the orator's address may be printed the world over almost in the speaker's own glottography.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 1.—The following article appeared in your paper a short time ago: This child business in the northwest portion of the city ought to be stopped. Officer Ringose, of the West Lake Street Station, finds i

of the city ought to be stopped. Officer Ringrose, of the West Lake Street Station, finds a foundling almost every week, and yesterday morning he found one on the steps of No. 79 North Western avenue. It was a male child, quite young, wrapped in a sheet and swaddled in a basket. And again, at \$3:30 last evening, Mr. Casselman of No. 33 Will street, found an infant of above three months on his doorstep. Both arrivals were kindly received at the Poundlings' Home."

As I read this article I said to myself, I wonder what will become of these four little walfs if good Dr. Shipman had not opened the Foundlings' Home for their reception? Then I could not help but think what sacrifices it had cost this noble man, and his equally noble wife, to found and carry on this sweet charity, without aid from either city or State. I wondered what the feelings of the good people of Chicago would be if they could only take a survey of this finely-regulated and most economically-managed institution, and see the fine order and Christ-like spirit that pervales the atmosphere of the whole house, the nurseries containing seventy babies under three months old, requiring forty adults to take care of them. And then, if they would take a glance at the February number of the Record (the organ of the Foundlings' Home), which contains the seventh annual report of the Home, they will find that all that the public have given towards the croport of this charity for the past year has be croport of this charity for the past year has be croport of this charity for the past year has be croport of this charity for the past year has be croport of the should have a hoble charity suffer as it is doing. Last month Dr. Shipman received but \$125. This to support a family of 110. Now is it not time for the month of the man of the support of this institution his home and everything he possessed in the world, even the income which he gains from his profession as a physician, I think they would feel th

towards an institution that is an honor to our city? On Tuesday next I understand the Ladies' Aid Society of the Chicago Foundlings' Home give their annual reception, for which they are making extensive preparations. Would it not be a good thing for our citizens to attend this reception and leave behind them such an offering as will show in a substantial manner their appreciation of such a charity, and such a man as Dr. Snipman! Let us be one in spirit with the good Quaker who said, "I expect to pass through this world but once; if, therefore, there is any kindness I can show, or anything I can do for my fellow-man, let me do it now. Let me not neglect or defer it, for I shall not oass this way again." And one greater than he hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto one."

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

It Will Occur Monday, July 29 Next—Path of the Moon's Shadow—Data for Principal Cities in the United States.

Cities in the United States.

The United States Naval Observatory at Washington has issued a pamphlet containing tables of the college of the sun which will occur July 29. We extract the following figures showing the path of the central line. times given are hours and quarters after noon times are about 4214 minutes less: WASH

| WASH | TIME | N. LATITUDE. W. LONGITUDE. TOTALITY. | H. M. | Deg. Min. | Deg. Min. | Min. Sec. | 4 | 15 | 60 | 25.7 | 61 | 46.2 | 3 | 5.3 | 4 | 30 | 56 | 23.2 | 51 | 40.9 | 3 | 9.9 | 4 | 45 | 51 | 56.3 | 43 | 48.8 | 3 | 10.0 | 500 | 47 | 10.7 | 37 | 10.8 | 3 | 5.5 | 5 | 15 | 42 | 5.6 | 31 | 3.4 | 2 | 58.9 | 5 | 30 | 36 | 33.1 | 24 | 40.7 | 2 | 43.4 | 5 | 55 | 30 | 36 | 33.1 | 24 | 40.7 | 2 | 43.4 | 5 | 55 | 30 | 27 | 40.6 | 13 | 16.8 | 2 | 24.2 | 5 | 55 | 24 | 48.0 | 8 | 37.1 | 2 | 5.1 | 6 | 60 | 20 | 43.0 | 0 | 48.7 | 1 | 49.4 | The breadth of the shadow is given as about 116 miles, or extending fifty-eight miles on each side of the central line. | By the aid of these

side of the central line. By the aid of these figures the reader may lay down points upon a map, and draw a curved line through them, which will be the path of the center of the moun's shadow. The shadow will extend nearly one degree on each side of that line. Outside of these limits the eclipse will be partial. The following calculations are given for principal cities in the United States:

partial. The following for principal cities in the United States:

City. Begin.** End.** Local Time.**

City. Begin.** End.** Begin.** End.**

Montgumery, Ala. 4:414 6:339 4:44 6:029 4:539 4:534 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:538 5:369 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4:539 4

Get rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung complaint before you are conscious of dauger. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and selpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchitis. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrous throughout the city we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
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West Madison-st., near Westernaw,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincols.

a chick of a young one she would only play with cards, dice, and counters. Fascinating, she For Halsted and Adams sts., 100 feet on Halsted though the buildings; this corner was sold ten years ago for \$35,000; It is certainly the best and cheapest business corner offered in this market; It is surprising that men with money will let such property pass without buying; look at it; 2 blocks south of Madison and only one block south of the Academy of Music; it is cheap, at \$200 per foot.

\$1,000 each, four lots 25x160 on State-st., between Forcy-eighth and Forty-infinitests; half down, balance on time. Isn't this cheap?

\$4,000 livick store, barn, and lot 24x120, on Halsted between highteenth and Kincteenth-six, east front. Bargain. between blurners of the bandsomest white octagon stone set of the set of the bandsomest white octagon stone front on the West Side, near Union Park on Park average where barn, and lot, stone sidewalks and steps. It is

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T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-et.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-et.

FOR SALE-LOTS ON HURON AND SUPERIOR.

ata. between State and Casa. Also lots on Dearborn-av. and North State-st., north of Schiller. Apply to UWNER, 272 Oblo-et.

FOR SALE-SOUTHWEST CORNER LAKE AND faliated-sts. being 50 feet on Lake and 100 feet on Flaisted-sts. being 50 feet on Lake and 100 feet on Flaisted, all rented; also 418 feet fronting on Indiana and Prairie-avs. with a house of 8 rooms and barn, between Fifty first and Fifty-second-sts. close to horse cars and South Park. Addreas E. WILLIAMS, corner State and Fiftieths sta. State and Fiftheth sta.

TOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A PIECE OF REAL EState is now offered for \$12.000, \$5,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent, which is now worth \$22,000 cash.

Principals with funds to invest are invited to call between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. at 72 Washington-st.,
basement. JOHN C. LONG.

FOR SALE-THE CHRAPEST PROPERTY ON Michigan-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet, at \$130 per foot, near Twenty-niuth-st. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. poar Twenty-niuth-se. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-\$6.000-\$1.000 DOWN-A SPLENDID octagon front. 2-story and basement brick dwelling, and lot 24v100, on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne choise cost this to build. Ont brick dwellings and but on him to be some May.

T. B. EOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-GOOD BARGAINS IN IMPROVED business property: also in improved and unimproved are residence property.

J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 92 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$5 down and 35 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; ratiroad fare locents. IRA SHOWN, 142 LSSalle-st. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—SED PER ACRE: HERE IS A 640-ACRE. I farm only 55 miles from Chicago and 4 miles from 2 depots, all under fence and cross fenced; 2 large stock barns: good 16-room framed dwelling: and or chard, 100 acres timber, and the land as good at the land in the second of the country of the second of the land as good at the land in the land in the second of the land as good at the land in the land as good at the land as good a water. \$250 per acre-35 acres (depot on it) right at Seventy inith-st. and Battimore & Ohio Railroad; sold once for \$1,000 per acre; will sell 5 or 10 acres. T. B. BOYD. Room 7, 170 Matison-st.

FOR SALE-\$2.800-040 ACRE FARM IN O'BRIEN COUNTY, Ia.: 100 acres under cultivation, and the land is directless: no better in the State. Here is a good-chance for four or five men to buy this section. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Madison-st. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TOI: SALE—\$3,000-21-ROOM BRICK DWRLLING (clear), 5 blocks from the depot. In Horicon, Dodge County, Whe; this house alone cost about \$2,500 to build; brick bare 40580, cost \$23,000; there are 5 acres of ground, 2 acres of nice wheat, all kinds of shrubber; and fulls; a beautiful lake 10 miles square: In fact one of the handsomest places in the State; will sell this property for \$3,000 cash; Horicon has \$1,000 people; and is a splendid railroad town; call and see the photograph in my office. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-SO ACRES OF CRANBERRY MARS! For further information inquire of N. PARKE! Unity, Clark County, Wis.

A GERMAN LADY OF CULTURE AND REFIN ment, speaking French and Knglisn, and who hufteen years' experience in France, England, a America as a teacher; desires situation in a please family to teach modern languages, music, and drawn. The very highest references will be furnished address J. G., care F. A. Theopold, Fartbault, Minn. FOR SALE. FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO BALT more, over Baltmore & Ohio Railroad, for \$1 Address W 45, Tribune affice.

A GOOD PROFIT IN YOUR OWN POCKET— fore you seil your east-off clothing, carpeta, bedding, get one oder made from D. HERSCHEL, State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$6,000 CASH, WH has no objection to going to South America to business. Address T 55, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

PERSONAL DR. AMEY, LATE OF NORTONVILLE. CALladdrename H. W., 46 South Clinton st., Chicago. WANTED-MALE RELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-ALL THE GOOD RAILROAD LABOR eri can get for A. & St. Louis Branch in Missouri; 25 for city; 50 tie-makers; free fare: 4 farm handa. A.J. H. SPREBECES, 21 West Randolph-st. MANUEL STABBERS 3. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILEOAD LABORERS FOR
Kaness City Branch of the A. & A. R. R.; wages
\$1.25 per day; free fare; 50 the choopers at 12 cents
per ite; 25 laborers for city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 286
South Water-st.

WANTED—FOR MONDAY—RAILEOAD HANDS,
tle makers, quarrymes, sawmill banda, and farm
hands; free fare, Call at 79 South Canal-st. HAIGHT
& CAMP.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO SELL THE LA
WE Belie letter-copying book. Any kind of ink used.
No press of steer required. Every business man and
common of dry copy will buy thom. I have tested the
process of dry copy will buy thom. I have tested the
the merit claimed for it. I Mey JUNES, Stationer,
104 and 106 Madison-st. Send or call for asmple and
terms free. JUDSON & CO. Room of Tribune Building.
Chicago, General Agoust for the United States and the
Canadas for the Paris house.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL PENHOLDERS
WANTED—MEN TO SELL PENHOLDERS
of the Canadas and Chicago. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED- A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN Wentworth av

Wentworth av.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework at No. 80 South Halsted st. (side

WANTED -A GOOD TRIMMER AND MILLINER.
Apply at Miss TOWNER'S, 263 Thirty-first-st.
corner Michigan av.

WANTED-THREE MACHINE GIRLS ON COATS, four girls to work by hand. 822 Milwaukee-av. Lanndresses.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT THE

TO REAT-HOUSES. TO RENT-121 PRAIRIE-AV. BETWEEN TWENty-fourth and Twenty-fith-sis., 2 2-story and basement swell-front brick, with furnace, gas-fixtures, and
modern improvements, in perfect order. Pavorable
terms to acceptable tenant. BALDWIN, WALKER &
CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON
stone-front dwellings 1640, 1644, and 1656 Walsanav., just south of Thirty-first-st.; in perfect order, furnaces, and modern improvements; \$40 per month
each. DAVIS & WALKER. 142 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV., 9-STORY AND basement brick building (stone front): also, brick stable: rent cheap; will rent the two upper floors separately. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL. 62 Washington.

Suburbam.

Suburbam.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—I WILL RENT FOR In one or more years my residence, one of the best in Evanston, having all the conveniences of first-class houses in the city. I will rent furnished, partly furnished, or I will rent four or two of the best rooms to partles (who have no small children) who can get their meals at a first-class boarding—house within two minnies* walk, or I will rent my house to the right family and take the rent in board. Call from 2:30 to 5 o'clock at 59 Dearborn-sty. C. S. BROWNE.

TO RENT_ROOMS. West Side.

TO RENT-AT 776 WEST MADISON-ST., A NICR-large closet, etc.

TO RENT-85 AND 87 DEARBORN ST., HAND-somely furnished rooms; rent moderate. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT IN three building No. 75s Michigan-av., north of and close to Twenty-second-st.; will rent for a salon; a good place for the right man. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 92 Washington st.

Miscellaneous.
To RENT-THE TRANSFER ELEVATOR ON THE corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sta very cheap. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CANOPY TOP PHARTONS FROM HOOKER & CO. New Haven; also a good assortment family car riages, buggies, etc., selling at very reasonable prices G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash av. EXCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES,
COUPE NOCKAWAYS.
CUBTAIN ROCKAWAYS.
BERLINE CABRIOLETS

VICTORIAS, BROUGHAMS, COUPES,

Trimmed with imported cloths and moroccoa, and durable painting in the fashionable colors.

THE PENNOYER WAGON,
The standard in styte, durability, and finish,
ALWAYS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
PRICES TO CORRESSON DWITH THE
NO SECOND GRADE OF WORK MADE OR SOLD.
ABBOT DOWNING COMPANY CONCORD EXPRESS
We also have a large variety of first-class second-hand carriages, comprising too and no top, business, pleasure, and speeding buggies, coupe, couper rock-away, extension and half top carriages, Concord express wagon, and many others that we will sell exceedingly cheap.

Soo to Soo Washandard.

POR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 7 YRARS OLD VERY
docile, broken to barness by a lady, and is an excellent family or lady's horse. Inquire at PAYNE'S
sale stable, opposite Exposition Building, or of the
OWNER, for three days, 1865 Dearborn-at.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE; MUST BE
cheap for cash. Address, stating style and price,
A. RICHTMYER, Morrison, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING. BOARDING AND LODGING.

Hotels.

Drowns with board, \$3. \$3. \$5. \$60 per week: without board, \$2 and \$2. \$5; \$60 per week: without board, \$2 and \$2. \$5; \$60 per week: without board, \$2 and \$2. \$6; \$60 per week \$6; \$7. \$60 per week \$60

11 Well furnished rooms with first-class board from \$5 to \$8 per week. Day board \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board. \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week. WINDSOR HOUSE-178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Paimer House; all nicely-furnished rooms, with board; day-board \$4 per week.

Country.

CUMMER RESORT-HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHland Park, Ill., will be open for summer guests
July I. Rooms airy and well furnished, and every required attention to the wants of guests. Apply in Chicago to H. F. WOOD, Esq., Manageer Wood's Hotel,
Fifth-av., or on the premises to the proprietor. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, W. bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office dolph-st.. near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Establish dolph-st.. near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (fleensed), 90 East Madison-st. Established 1885.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF 82 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR CUrrency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of 810 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune.

\$5.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM \$100 TO kind of security and amount required. Address T.F. TO EXCHANGE-OR FOR SALE—A VALUABLE tract of 1.2s0 acres of finely located land in Clay County, North Carolina, near the Georgia line, and only 25 miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains, with meanificent tract of timber, wainut, hickory, oak, and chestuat; fine stream of water and good milk sizes. This is on the same of the same of

Hoom 7.

TO EXCHANGE-BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST I Madison-st., a good two story frame building new-ty fitted up: store has meat marget fixtures, including large fee-home; lot 24x125 with barn; Seventeenth-st., near Wood; will exchange for farm in Illinois, lows. A LADY LIVING ALONE WOULD LIKE ANOTH-A er lady to make her home with her, and divide ex-penses; rent. 34 per month, no question asked, if quist and respectable. Address 7 77, Tribune office. COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, MOTHS EXTERMIN-ated by contract. Warranted. Article sold. Hopses examined free. A. OAKLEY & CO., 189 Washington. Examined free. A. Oaklist activities assuming the Market A. Market activities and choice land, improved and unimproved, is the several Western States, to offer for merchandles send full particulars immediately. First come obtain best bargain. Address owner, D. H. TALEGT, Slouidity, la.

NEW PIANOS,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
BECOND-HAND ORGANS,
W. W. KIMBALI DIANOS. | BECOMD HAND.

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CTEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. THE BEST
List world, are sold in Chicago only by LYU
HEALY, State and Monne-du.

STORAGE.

A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE STOREHOUS for houseland crooks marchaedias, etc. 200 to 2 fraudolph etc. (Fate Blotz); lowest rates, cash advance facilities for marchaedias display.

CASh PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD CASh PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD TO STANDARD COST FOR BELOW YOU WILL BE STANDARD COST OF THE CHARLES OF THE STANDARD COST OF MARKETS OF THE STANDARD COST OF THE STANDARD COS

ttances may be made either by draft, express, fice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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In for the delivery of The Tribune at Evanston
and Hyde Park left in the counting-root

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc-FADDEN, Manager.
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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Dearborn.

New Chicago Theatre.

GO CHAPTER, No. 127, R. A. M.—Specia ion Monday evening, June 3. Regular Con Wednesday evening, June 5. Work on Mari E. P. TOBEY, H. P.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were worth 99@99 cents on the dollar in silver and gold coin.

We print this morning a card from the Hon, M. W. FULLER, in which he gives a peremptory denial to the story that the late Mr. Coolbavon was in any way engaged in speculations in 1872-'s with Mr. DAVID A.

It is reported from Constantinople that in the forthcoming Congress the Porte will make an effort to obtain release from the provisions of the San Stefano treaty upon the ground of having signed it under threats by the Grand Duke NICHOLAS of an immediate advance upon the city. Some color is given or by the continued refusal of the Turkish Government to evacuate Shumla

For the six days ending May 25, the ar rivals of grain in this city, including that canal, was 3,106,000 bushels, or ual to 7,630 car-loads. During the week ling June 1 the receipts were 4,203,000 ashels. This included 223,650 bushels of corn received by canal. The number of oaded cars received was 10,462. The greateipts on any one day were those of May 27, when they aggregated 1,060,000 bushels.

The attempt to squeeze out of existence the Illinois State Journal has happily failed, and it is gratifying to know that the political enemies who tried to take a mean advantage of the paper's financial complications issue will be disappointed in their plots to crush Republican opposition at the State Capital. Col. PHILLIPS has no intention of laying down, and is out in a rited card denouncing the contemptible Journal will make its appearance this morning somewhat crippled by reason of the sudden attack, but far from being totally dis-

The great cyclone which swept through: Richmond, Mo., Saturday, presented the same characteristics to the frightened gaze of its victims which its titanic fellows displayed at Hazel Green, Mount Carmel, Wall Lake, Fort Atkinson, Primrose, and Barrington. no faster than a man could walk, gave no outward sign of its awful spiral velocity, and presented the color of steam to view, although at times breaking in places and emitting the blackest of vapor. The destruction of human life in its short wake is now placed at fifteen, with thirty seriously rounded. Aid is flowing in to succor the seless and crippled.

The sermons which are reported in on columns this morning are those of the Rev. Dr. PHILIP SCHAPF, of the Union Theological inary, at the First Presbyterian Church, giving an interesting account of the progby the Commission of which Dr. Schaff is a member; the Rev. C. H. EVEREST, at Plymouth Church, on the labor problem he Rev. W. H. VANDEVER, at the Union Park Congregational Church, on "God's Demands;" a memorial service at the Centenary Church in honor of the decoration anniversary of May 30, with addresses by several speakers; and the first annual meet-ing of the Sunday-School Association of the Episcopal Church.

Sunday's deliberation over the testimony given by Anderson has failed to convince anybody in Washington that the Democrats have achieved a brilliant success in the inion of their first and principal wit Much of his evidence is directly conbry of what he has heretofore sworn to before a Committee of Congress, and all of it is of a character which is open to attack by severe cross-examination. While it is not denied that Anderson's production of tary proof has placed Senator an awkward attitude, it is very ain that Secretary SHERMAN will prove to sublesome customer before the inves-n is ended. He is full of fight, and upon ANDERSON'S cross-examination to-mor-row the latter will be lucky if he escapes with anything left which can be recognized as the remains of a badly-shattered reputa-tion for truth and veracity.

Before the ink has hardly had time to dry pon the notes of congretulation which Em-erer WILLIAM received upon the occasion of his escape from assassination a few days ago, another attempt has been made upon the life of Germany's sovereign. Yesterday, he Emperor was driving in his car-along the Avenue Unter der Linden, ots were fred at him from the window of a house overlooking the street, and, though the fiendish attempt failed of fatal accom-

plishment, the Emperor received about thirty buck-shot and small shot in the head cheek, arms, and back. He was seriou ly but not fatally injured, while the assassin, who attempted suicide upon being arrested. is thought to be dangerously wounded. The latter is a Socialist named NOBELING, a Profesor of Philology, and refuses to reveal the notive which prompted the deed. He applied for a Government position not long ago, and upon being refused doubtless made up his mind that the cause of equality would be benefited by the murder of the Emperor.

It is pretty clear, from a careful perusal of ANDERSON'S statement, that he had entered into a bargain and sale with the Democrats to let them capture the Republican strong-hold of East Felicians, and do with it as they pleased. He appointed a Democratic clerk and Democratic judges; he selected no Re publican election officers. The registration of the parish was 2,127 Republicans and 1,004 Democrats. Anderson managed matters in such a way that not a single Republican vote was returned, while the 1,004 Democrats were allowed to east nearly two votes apiece, or 1,736, for TILDEN and the whole Democratic ticket. The traitorous scoundrel afterwards. when he returned to New Orleans, weakened; he had not the moral courage to face the rascality through, but entered a mild protest against the frauds, and certified to the Returning Board that the election was not fair. We should say it was not, from the looks of the Immediately thereafter he commenced demanding a big office for his services-for doing what? Why, for not sticking to his bargain with the bulldozers whereby they were to have 1,736 majority for Tunen & Co. in a Republican county by more than two to one. After first betraying the Republicans, and selling out to the Democrats, he went back on them, and refused to aid them to the extent he had agreed. For this double treachery he wanted pay in the shape of high and lucrative office from the Administration. He first cheated he Republicans out of their legitimate 1,100 najority in the parish, and then he deprived the Democrats of their 1,736 bogus, ballot-box-stuffed majority, and for this latter service he hounded STANLEY MAT-THEWS for office. Such is the performance of this double-dyed scoundrel on whom Por-

THE POTTER CONSPIRACY AND THE AN The Potter Committee has fired its great gun. Like the men who fired the first gun at Sumter, they have taken the first step to imbroil the nation in a civil war, and to adopt the Mexican system of revolution as part of the American Constitution. Let us see what their long-headed witness has stated, as furnishing the cause for a national upheaval and a removal of a President.

TER leans to oust HAYES and seat TILDEN.

JAMES E. ANDERSON WAS a Pennsylvania omiciled in Louisiana. He held an office of clerk in the New Orleans Custom-House and was Supervisor of Registration and Election in the Parish (county) of East Feliciana East Feliciana was one of the strong Republican districts of the State. The two parishes of East and West Felicians voted in 1872 and 1874 as follows: Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. na..... 647 1,667 847 1,688 ann... 224 1,453 501 1,800

It will be seen that it was very important for the Republicans to have the votes of these parishes polled and counted. A man named Weber was Supervisor in West Feliciana. During the progress of the Presidenriumph in Louisiana was evidenced by the eness with which the Democrats sought to intimidate the negroes, and by inhuman beating and frequent assassination to terrify them into keeping them away from the polls. In September, 1876, ANDERSON, as the testimony shows, claimed that he was politically neglected, and evidently became embittered against the Republican leaders, and was prepared to sell out to whichever party would do the most for him. He and WEBER were pretty much of a mind. While at East Feliciana in October, he represented that he was assaulted at night, and fled to New Orleans, and in his letters to WEBER he complained that the Democrats did not place confidence in him. He asserts that at that time the Republicans determined to have no election in East Feliciana, or have no Republican votes cast, and thus furnish an excuse for rejecting any return which th Democrats might make from that powerful Republican county. For this purpose, he alleges, the Republicans endeavored to keep him from returning to his post in East Felicians, but he communicated with the Democrats, and was secretly conveyed to Feliciana, held the election, and made a return of 1,736 votes for TILDEN and the Democratic ticket, and 0 vote for Haves and the Republicans! In like manner WEBER made a return from West Feliciana, showing in that strong Republican county 1.248 votes for TILDEN, and only 778 votes for HAYES. The two Supervisors then returned to New Orleans. The extraordinary and unlooked-for character of these returns attracted universal attention. These men, professing to be Republicans, were questioned why they made such returns from such strong Republican parishes. They both weakened under the glaring evidence, and both drew up and filed official protests against the honesty of the election, both lleging such intimidation as prevented the tepublicans voting. On these official protests and the surrounding facts, the East Felicians return of 1,736 for TILDEN and 0 for HAYES and the Republican State ticket was rejected by the Returning Board, and several

stuffed ballot-boxes of West Feliciana were also rejected. At this point of the case the attentive reader will ask why the Republican leaders picked out two of their strongholds to abandon them to the enemy for the purpose of crying "intimidation" afterwards, and having the Returning Board reject the returns from them. Is it probable that the Republicans would undertake to bite off their own noses in the silly and absurd way this scoundrel Anderson asserts? What object would they have in throwing away their 2,200 clear majority in the two Feliciana parishes? How would it improve their prospects of carrying he State of Louisians to keep their men from voting in those parishes? Were they such natural born fools as to thus play into the hands of their opponents? The fact of the matter is, ANDERSON had sold out his party in East Feliciana to the buildozers. He suppressed the Republican tickets, made on for receiving any Republican rotes, and, if any were voted, he connived at their rejection; and the scoundrel went so far as to certify that the 1,004 Democrats in the parish had polled 1,736 legal votes, while

the 2,127 Republicans polled not one!

When Anderson returned to New Orleans and found himself confronted with the trans-

strained to put in a protest against its legality. He thus seems to have backed out of his ention to aid the Democrats in the enornous and unprecedented fraud that had been committed in the Republican stronghold.

Both of those men, -Anderson and WE BER, -by making their protests to the Reurning Board against the frauds, defeated whatever scheme had been concocted by the emocrats, and became immediately odious to he bulldozers. In a short time thereafter, WEBER, on his return to West Feliciana, was nated in open day by the Democrats. The Democratic statesmen who visited New Orleans resorted to every means to break down the testimony of Anderson, who, however, before the Congressional Committee thus affirmed his former protest:

thus affirmed his former protest:

I made my statement on the 10th day of November. I first wrote out a rough draft of my statement, and then took it to Mr. Pitkin, and asked him to refer me to some Republican lawyor who would write it up in legal form. He told me that he would get it done. It was drawn up and banded to me, and, on-reading it, I told Mr. Pitkin toat I would not sign it in that shape; that It was rather stronger than I cared about signing. Several things were put in stronger language than I cared to sign. I took and noted the corrections that I wanted made. He then sent for one of the clerks, and had a copy of; it made. I wrote the last clause in the statement myself, and signed that statement in the presence of Mr. Jenks. The whole truth of the matter was that I had read over very carefully the statement that I had made.

Having sworn to his case, he then turned

Having sworn to his case, he then turned his attention to driving the best bargain h could. To JOHN SHERMAN and the other Republicans he represented that he could no longer reside in Louisiana, as he would be murdered by the Democrats, and SHERMAN. he says, in words and in writing, gave him n assurance that after the 4th of March he should be provided for by some situation that would enable him to leave New Orleans. Regarding him as a man who had periled his life to state an important fact, SHEB-MAN's promise, in the light of the then known facts, was nothing more than any other man would have made under like circumstances. It was a promise that the party would take care of a man who had periled his life for the party. That is nothng uncommon, nor is it in any way discreditable. Anderson further applied to a Republican candidate for Congress, and obtained from him a written promise to have him appointed Naval Officer at New Orleans. He also appealed to the sympathies of STANLEY MATTHEWS, and got from that gentleman various letters and promises for office, and, after a year or more begging, imploring, threatening, swearing and damning, and failing to get an office mitable to his own opinion of his own fit ess and merits, he has unloaded the story of his own official perfidy, villainy, fraud and corruption to the Porter Committee showing that he committed crime for both sides, and has never been paid for it by either. He does not now profess to act from any moral motive, or to be inspired by the prompting of a "quickened concience"; he presents himself as a liar, perjurer, a vulgar, sordid trickster, howling or revenge against those who have refused o pay him for what he confesses was peronal and official dishonesty. What the Democrats thought of this man ANDERSON a year ago is recorded in the report of the MORRISON Committee, which then went to Louisiana to investigate. The question at ssue was Anderson's veracity, and at page

3 of Morrison's report it is said : The proof shows that it was and is the better opinion of those who investigated the alleged attempt to take his life, that he did the shooting himself. Capt. BRIJAMIN H. ROGERS, of the United States Army, Col. FRANK POWERS, and J. P. MONTHAN, the two former Republicans, and the latter a Democrat and Sheriff of the parish, gave the subject a careful investigation. Capt. ROGERS swears that he could never fully satisfy himself whether Andelson was shot at or not; says that, if it had been any other man than Angerson, he in in any shape or manner. I think he he would be liable to shoot at his own

Messrs. Morrison, Blackburn, and Mc Manon, who signed that report, are now members of the Potter Committee. They have the witness, and their own judgment of

his veracity. The point aimed at by the investigators is that Annerson acted dishonestly and corruptly in his protest, and that SHERMAN new this fact, and promised him protection and place because he had acted dishonestly and corruptly. Not a word of this man's estimony goes to show that SHERMAN had any reason to believe he was anything than what he professed to be, an election-officer. who had filed an official protest against a notorious and self-evident fraudulent election, who swore that he had already been shot at, and was certain to be assassinated if he remained in New Orleans, and who was poor and destitute, and who, by making his protest, had deprived himself of the means of

It was not until long after the election had been decided by Congress, and until after this man had failed to get a "big" office that he began to threaten that, unless his demands were complied with, he would disclose his own infamy, his own falsehood and per-

jury, and attempt to connect others with it. We do not believe the people of the United States are prepared to resort to revolution or civil war on the motion or at the suggestion that a confessed liar and unprincipled scoundrel had falsely represented an electionreturn in one of the counties in Louisiana The Potter Committee must produce some petter witness and some better substantiated estimony before it can impeach the title of the President or smirch the character of any

respectable citizen. WHERE ARE THE SILVER DOLLARS ! The New York Nation, the Boston Adver tiser, and some other Eastern newspapers, affect great concern for the fate of the silver dollar, and especially deplore its tendency to return to the Treasury in payment of customs duties very soon after it has been issued. Their anxiety would perhaps be more noteworthy if it could be supposed for a moment to be genuine. But it is the outcropping of malignancy and disappointed spite. There is no eason why they should agitate themselves about the silver dollar. It is doing all, and more than all, that was expected of it. They cannot affect its standing in commerce or in the money of the nation by crying it down. It has been remonetized for good. Another trick of stealthy demonetization could never be successfully accomplished, and the East ern organs may be sure that, if this nation ever returns to a single standard, that stand-

ard will not be gold. The reason why silver does not get into circulation and stay there is that it is too valuable. Being worth for all the purposes of trade about one cent on the dollar mor than greenbacks, it is driven out of circulation in accordance with the well-known law that an inferior currency always supplants a superior. The use of silver in payment of customs duties is perfectly natural. It is one of the two coins that the Government has established by law as receivable for cus-

toms dues. It is thus used, and flows back to the Treasury, precisely as gold did before the remonetization of silver, and still does in company with silver. There is, indeed, not one argument or sneer drawn from the recent circulation of silver in this country that is not as applicable to the circulation of gold. Why is it that gold has not found its way into the channels of trade? Why does gold go back into the Treasury in payment of custo duties? Why is it that the Secretary of the Treasury now has on hand five or six times as much gold as silver? Is not gold, we would like to ask the Nation, " an ungrate ful little wretch," to continue to keep itself in these "comfortable, dry vaults," when it might be doing a world of good by going out into the country and moving the crops? The truth is that the Nation and the Boston Advertiser have dealt dishonestly by this question. They must have known the reason

admit of no other supposition There is one way in which the Secretary of the Treasury could disprove the allegations of these Eastern editors. If he felt justified in resuming specie-payments at once, and had a sufficient supply of silver on hand, he might pay it out at par for greenbacks. Silver would then come into circulation, as gold would, without any difficulty. It would still be available for customs duties, and would still find its way back into the Treasury in large quantities, but much of it would also stay with the people. The Boston Advertiser virtually admits this when it says that the Secretary was compelled to stop redeeming greenbacks in silver "because that was only an indirect way of receiving greenbacks for customs and of furnishing brokers with profit." If the silver dollars are so worthless, as the Advertises pretends, how could the brokers make a profit by paying par in greenbacks for them? The argument falls to the ground the moment it is examined. It is unworthy of children, and much more of men who pretend to have moral sense and reasoning

TRE HALIFAX AWARD. The HAMLIN resolution providing for the payment of the Halifax award was adopted by the Senate Saturday. It authorizes the Executive Department of the United States to pay the award "if, after correspondence with the Government of Great Britain, the President shall, without further communieation with Congress, deem that such payment shall be demanded by the honor and good faith of the nation." The EDMUNDS amendment, also adopted, recites:

That, in the judgment of the two Houses, to provisions of Arts. 18 and 21 of the treaty between the United States and the Government of Grant Control of the United States and the Government of Grant Control of the United States and the Government of Grant Control of the United States and the Government of Grant Control of the United States and the Government of Grant Control of the United States and the Government of the two Houses, the province of the two Houses, the Houses, the two Houses, the two Houses, the House, the Houses, th the United States and the Government of Grea Britain, concluded on the 8th day of May, 1871

Senator OGLESBY spoke very pointedly opposition to the main resolution and the amendment, because he believed that they indicated a compromise. This award business, he said, would sow the seeds of hate, and the result would be that Canada would become part of the United States by force. The press report continues :

He characterized the award as an outrage, said the British people knew to-day that it was outrage. He argued that the Geneva award less than we should have received; that Engl jess than we should have received; that Eng perpetrated damages upon us to the exten hundreds of millions of dollars during the She prolonged the War, missed and deceived South, and pilfered and preyed upon the New should deal with the British Eng she deals with Russia; deal with the Engeople as their equals in power and civilization the Dominion of Ca belonged under the protection and under the cover of the American flag. He predicted that trouble grave and lasting was to grow out of this matter. Mr. OGLESBY is right. Anything in the

nature of a compromise with this unjust and corrupt arbitration will surely embroil the United States and Canada more seriously than ever before. Mr. EDMUNDS proposes to pay the judgment and break off all pegotiations for a future settlement of the fisheries dispute. Our commercial relations with Canada will then be more unfriendly than with any other nation. Reciprocity will be indefinitely postponed, and it will be strange if misunderstandings of the most serious kind do not arise. When they do come, the United States will not be likely to commit their case to arbitration again. They will take what they want. All this will be prevented by a present settlement of the award that shall be satisfactory to both parties. It is for the real interest of Canada, therefore, as well as for that of the United States, that the verdict rendered at Halifax shall be annulled. The House ought to reject the concurrent resolution promptly and by a decisive vote. It has already postponed consideration of the subject till the first Wednesday of the next session. By that time, it is to be hoped, public opinion will be strong enough to prevent the con-

summation of this fraud. The past Democratic utterances respecting the Electoral Commission bill read in strange contrast with what they are saying now in regard to it. It is a fact that the Electoral bill was essentially a Democratic measure. In the Senate there was but one vote of that party against it, and only one Democratic Senator was absent. In the House there were 151 Democratic votes in Tayor of the measure, to 19 opposed, -more than seven to one. The Republicans, on the other hand, gave only a majority of five of their number n favor of the bill in the Senate, and were more than two to one opposed to it in the House. If the Democrats had not felt some doubt that Tupen was not elected, they would not have been so unanimous in favor of appointing a Commission to investigate the question. At all events, they were outspoken in behalf of submitting the question to a Commission, and gave their full assent to the proposition that whoever might be declared elected under the form of the law then on its passage would hold office by an unimpeachable title. For instance, take these utterances:

IN THE SENATE JAN. 23, 1877: Mr. Sherman—Can you tell me how they will Mr. THURMAN-No. If I could, I should not IN THE SENAR JAN. 24:

IN THE SENAR JAN. 24:

Mr. BAYARD—But in the present case we suithe decision as to the matters in question to a anin tribunal, and we command them to do not ut exercise their own judgment. What udament will be we cannot foretell and we have ight to ask.

judgment will be we cannot foretell and we have no right to ask.

18 THE HOUSE JAN. 25:

Mr. Hewitz—No man can predict who will become President by virtue of its operation, but all men can predict that it will be the man who is lawfully entitled to be President.

IN THE HOUSE JAN. 28:

Mr. LAMAR—I repeat, this bill avoids the necessity of any submission of the defeated party to what it may consider either frand or force. The result, whatever it may be, will have been reached by the patriotic consent of both parties.

Mr. WATTERSON—But I shall vote for the bill with the full consciousness that the action of the Commission may bilterly disappoint me and those who think and feel with me.

To judge from the howls that go up when ever the President sends a nomination in to the Senate, his invariable practice, when a politician comes round and implores him to find an office is to smile and say, "O, certainly," and then sit down and send in another man's name Now there is a great deal too much method here to allow this action of Mr. Hayes to be re-garded as madness. We have observed that when Mr. HAYES serves a patriot thus, the patriot never goes to him again to seek for a fat office. Can it be that under that placidly per fidious exterior the President hides—that, in short, he is putting up-but, no, that would be

THE OREGON ELECTION

To-day the last of the spring elections takes lace, an interval of two months coming before the contest in North Carolina. Oregon elects day a Governor and other State officers, a tative in the Forty-sixth Congress in the place of RICHARD WILLIAMS, Rep., Judge nd Prosecuting Attorneys in the several judicial districts, and a Legislature, which will H. MITCHELL, Rep., on the 4th of March next. Half of the Senate holds over, nine of these fil ecu members being Democrats, and one an independent. There are three tickets in the why silver, as the superior currency, re-

field, as follows:

Republican. Democratic. Greenback. fused to circulate; and, knowing it, they H. K. Hines. Jno. Whiteaker. J. F. Campbell. chose to insinuate a false explanation of the C. C. Beekman. W. W. Thayer. M. Wilkins.
Secretary of State.
R. P. Earhart. Thos. G. Reames. W. A. Cates. phenomenon. Their flimsy arguments will Edward Hirsch. A. H. Brown, F. Sutherland. Wm. B. Carter. A. Noltner. D. W. Craig. Superintendent of Public Instruction. L. J. Powell. Joseph Emery. W. W. Parker. A. H. Brown, Dem., is the present Treasurer.

Of these candidates, Mr. HINES is a clergy-man and reported to be not over-popular in his own party; WHITEAKER is one of the oldest settlers of the State, has already served in Congress and as Governor, and is a Bourbon of he Bourbons; Prof. CAMPBELL (who, it is said, will not make the run) has a strong religious packing, which is by no means an unimportant thing in Oregon politics. Of the candidates for popular banker and business man, altho, " no orator as BRUTUS is," and a veteran Oregonian; Mr. THATER is a prominent and clever lawyer, and Mr. WILKINS is a leading representative of the agricultural interests of the State. On national issues the two piatforms are as follows

Republican.

CURRENCY.

Democratic.

CURRENCY. Honest fulfillment of Remonetization of silletter and spirit of naver; repeal of Resumptional contracts; no retion act; a greenback peal of Resumption act; currency; nayment of uniform currency on coin national obligations in agus, convertible and in-greenbacks where it is advantageous and no otherwise expressly provided.

TARIFF. For revenue only.

Slightly protective. | For revenue only.

ADMINISTRATION.

Denounces attempt to Denounces Republica

efraud Oregon of Elect-National Administratio defraud Oregon of Elect-National Administration oral vote, and the ex-travagance of the Demo-abuse of military power cratic State Government. by which President was Both parties desire judicious local improve-

ments by the General Government, and favor the exclusion of Chinese immigrants. The Democrats had control of the last Legisure, though by a narrow majority. At the election in June, 1876, the Republicans elected eir Congressman by a vote of 15,347 to 14,239 and in November cast 15,206 votes for HAYES to 14.149 for TILDEN and 510 for COOPER. The State is, therefore, Republican by a small but sufficient majority, and as, notwithstanding a strong bid on the platform for Greenback votes, the Democrats are likely to lose some strength in Linn and the counties east of the Cascade Mountains, it is probable that in the scrub-race the Republicans will win. The Legislature will be closely contested; there the Greenback men may hold the balance of power.

THREE CONGRESSES.

An examination of the politics of Congress uring the last six years furnishes materials for the construction of a chart which will exhibit existing political currents and eddies. The folwing table sets forth the strength of the political parties in this and the two preceding Houses of Representatives: 1 1070 1 1074

	1872.		1874.		1876.	
-c end of crossed	R	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
1. Alabama 2. Arkansas 3. California 4. Colorado 5. Connecticut 6. Delaware 7. Florida 8. Georgia 9. Illinois 10. Indiana 11. Iowa 12. Kansas 13. Kentucky 14. Louisiana 15. Maine 16. Maryiand 17. Massachusetts 18. Michigan 19. Minnesota 10. Mississippi 21. Missouri 22. Nebraska 23. New Hampshire 24. Nevada 25. New Jersey 26. New York 27. North Carolina 28. Ohio 29. Oregon 30. Pennsylvania 31. Rode Island 32. South Carolina 33. Teunessee 44. Texas 35. Vermont 36. Vermont 37. West Virginia 38. Vermont 38. Virginia 37. West Virginia 38. West Virginia 38. West Virginia 38. West Virginia 39. West Virginia 30. West Virginia 31. Wisconsin 31. Totals 31.	33 12 22 114 100 93 30 55 55 22 11 93 13 00 66 22 22 57 70 33 40 66 22 22 57 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	211000755300000400001111955771500038605532	0 10 10 20 8 5 8 8 2 1 2 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		-	-

neans who were elected members of the House, but were ousted by the "Greasers" for the purpose of increasing partisan majority,—one each in Call-fornia, Colorado, Louisiana, and Massachusetts. There is one vacancy—in Louisiana—where a Re-publican, Judge LEONARD, died.] In the above figures the political history of the last six years is set forth with mathematical precision. Six years ago the Republicans had two-thirds majority in the Lower House of

Congress. Confidence in the integrity of the party became weakened. The Credit Mobilier prostrated some of its most trusted leaders. It was thought, however, that reform could be ac-Congress of 1872 assembled, this hope was com pletely destroyed. Many leaders who had been more than compromised were promoted instead of being repudiated. The machine managers of the party evidently thought that no matter wha was done, the people would not place the Democracy in power again. But it was a fatal delusion. The Democratic tidal wave came in 1874 and all but submerged the Republican party. It barely exhibited its head above water in the Congres of that year. But the Democratic impulse im parted to the Government on that occasion has long spent itself. The Democratic majority in be present House, if right prevalled in each ease, would have been barely nominal. The current is running now the other way, with astrong prospect of a Republican majority in the next

If there is one thing which we enjoy more than another-and there is-it is to see a Pro tectionist campaign conducted with entl At present one is raging in Canada, the Tory or Conservative, party having nailed the hightariff flag to its mast. To be sure, the naughty Free-Traders are persecuting the faithful. They have caught one emineut Protectionist expla ing in a private letter that his business doe thrive under a tariff for revenue only, and that if he bellows that he is being ruined it is only to prevent his workmen from asking for higher wages. Another eminent Protectionist, after nowing that his business was ruined, tried to induce a lot of capitalists to invest in it b pointing out the large profits that they would ninke in it. Funniest of all is the record of the Tory party. When it was in power four and a half years ago it took no steps to increase the duties, and four years ago its leader in all mat ters of fac and finance genounced an attempt to raise the duties on the 15 percent class to 17% per cent as a dangerous disarrangement of business and the insertion of "the thin end of the otectionist wedge." Not only this, but Dr. States as an awful example of the consequences of Protection! It is a little difficult for the Tories to sail in the teeth of such a record as

In 1870 their Government introduced an ob-noxions tariff bill one afternoon at 3 o'clock, withdrew it at half-past 5 because of the oppo-sition in Ontario, and, being buildozed during the dinner recess by the Quebec members, brought it in again at 8 o'clock and put it brough. This was very awkward for the Tory newspapers all over the country, which came out next day with editorials on their "first sides" praising the Government for with drawing the atroclous bill, and on their "second sides" announced that it had been re-introduc-ed and passed. Of such is the Kingdom of

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Some of the St. Louis papers are turning their attention to the municipal expenses of that city, and do not find them so satisfactory as to constitute material for jubilation. The Globehas taken the pains to compare the amounts paid to certain officials of St. Louis with the sums paid to the same grade of officers in Chicago for the last municipal year, and it is greatly disgusted therewith. It finds that the tax-eaters consume nearly twice as much of the substance of the people there as here. We will let the Globe state the disagreeable discovery in

let the Globe state the disagreeable discovery in its own language:

A comparison of the amounts paid to certain officials there and in St. Louis during the last fiscal year of each city shows that our administration is more than twice as costly as theirs. Take the salary list alone as an example: Mayor's office—St. Louis, \$8,674: Chicago, \$6,600. Comptroller's office—St. Louis, \$19,443; Chicago, \$16,920. Auditor's, Register's, and Treasurer's office—St. Louis, \$25,407; Chicago (City Clerk and Treasurer), \$11,885. This will make pleasant reading for our Mayor and Comptroller, who devote most of their annual reports to proving what excellent and ecohomical officers they are. The figures given are taken from the reports of the Comptrollers of both cities, and are supposed to be reliable. We would suggest that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Which has promised so much and performed so little, take these two reports and compare them with care. They will find valuable information in both.

The Globe next takes up the item of printing

The Globe next takes up the item of printing and stationery, and finds matter worthy of seri-

ous consideration. It says:

From the Chicago report it appears that the whole amount paid for these items during 1877 was \$10,142, and of this sum \$1,348 was on the account of the year before. Comptroller Annson's report for St. Louis shows that the "printing and stationery for Mayor, Comptroller. Auditor. Treasurer, and Register "cost \$15,234: Municipal Assembly, printing and stationery, \$15,701: total, \$30,936. We would like to know where this money has gone. A good deal of literature, and materials for making it, can be bought nowadays for \$31,000. We do not wish to say, in the face of these figures, that our Municipal Administration is very costily and inefficient: but we would like to ask if, in the light of Chicago's experience, it is wise to go on further without taking our bearings.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, the chief Greenback organ in the West, crows loudly over the passage of the oill forbidding any further contrac-tion of greenbacks. It expresses the opinion that the financial question will now be at rest for a time, and "the country can have an ancho of hope and safety in the fact that not another greenback will be removed from circulation."
It says, under the caption "A Fortress Capt-

It says, under the caption "A Fortress Captured":

The financial question will be at rest for a time; and the battle pauses just after the winning of a great victory, against great odds, by the people over the Money-Power. For a dozen years the life of the greenback, which to-day stands as the representative of currency-reform, has been threatened, and for more than three years it has been doomed to death by law, sentenced to be burned on the 1st day of January, 1879. Till this week we had nothing but the promise of our faithess Minister of Finance, whose word in such matters is not valuable, to assure us that the funeral of the Government credit-money in this country would not take place as ordered by national statute. All this is changed, if the bill mentioned is signed. It is then become an established fact—a fact so firmly established that this generation is not likely to overturn it—that a Government credit-currency in the United States shall become a permanent element in our financial system. It is now finally announced that there are three hundred and fifty millions of greenback dollars in this country that are here to stay. This is not a "war measure." It is a declaration made after thirteen years of peace, and after an experience of about sixteen years with the greenback money. It expresses the deliberate purpose of the Government. It is a great point gained. It is a fortress captured, and a fortress which, once captured, cannot be retaken. The Money-Power was compelled to capitulate. a fortress which, once captured, cannot be ret The Money-Power was compelled to capit And the passage of this bill, if it shall be si —and it is authoritatively asserted that it w —will make it absolutely impossible for SHENMAN to maintain his resumption, while Here's business from a painful anxiety. Like at the Three Taverns, we can thank Gop and tal courage. The money that has been tied up may now be unloosed. The people have an anchor of hope and of safety in the fact that not another

The Rhode Island Senate, by a vote of 29 to 8, has passed a resolution deprecating the investiga-tion of the Electoral fraud and the punishment of the conspirators. The Democrats in the Senate appear to have voted solidly against the fraud. The vote cannot justly be regarded as an expres-sion of popular sentiment in the State, for Provi-dence, with about 100,000 innabitants, has only dence, with about 100,000 innabitants, has only one Senator, while a number of towns, with populations varying from 500 or 600 to 2,000 or 3,000, have likewise one Senator each.—New York Sun.

According to the Associated Press telegrams

to all the New York newspapers, the Rhode Island Senate passed, unanimously, a resolution deprecating any attempt to question President by a Democrat. It may not have peen to this giving the Sun the benefit of the doubt, we may plead the passage of the non-disturbance esolution as offset. The Sun says that the vote cannot be regarded as an expression of 000 inhabitants, only has one Senator, while each. That is a bad argument. Providence is Republican, and, if the Sun's figures are correct, its 6,831 Republicans only cast one vote in the Senate, while the 2,697 Democrats outside of Providence who voted for LAWRENCE in April cast nine votes. As the Sun very properly says, the vote cannot be regarded as expressing publie opinion.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says that people over there have begun talking of Gen. GRANT for a third term, and that he is being persistently talked up by a certain class of persons. A paragraph of the letter is worth quoting:

is worth quoting:

It has become the fashion over here of late among Gen. Guant's political brothers in-law to speak of him as a possible and even probable candidate for the next Presidency.

Third-term talk buzzes once more in your cars. I should say the suggestion was ludicrons, but it is not long since I was seriously remonstrated with for having written so much about Gen. Grant last year. His European tour, says my friend, is meant to keep him before the American public. His advisers believe that we Americans shall be so flattered by the attentions shown him in Europe that we shall in the end be ready to accept him once more as a ruler. The civilities of foreign Princes and the homoge of courtiers are to reverse the sober judgment of the American people, and secure their suffrages afresh for the man whom they have deliberately condemned as unfit for the office he heid. Very likely you have heard some talk of this kind in America, but you may not know that letters are sent over here to the effect that the way is preparing for a great popular uprising in Gen. Grant's favor, and that he is to be borne a third time to the Presidential chair by the almost unanimous voice of a repentant and suppliant nation; and the favor, and that he is to be borne a third time to the Presidential chair by the almost unanimous voice of a repentant and suppliant nation; and the DENT family with him, to its utmost collateral twig. I suppose. The Bonspartist Americans in Paris, bereaved of their former idol and not yet quite sure of the return of the Chischuest pre-tender, solsce their widowhood with sumptuous incense to Gen. GRANT and cherish rosy dreams of

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention deprecates any attack upon the President's title. In the Rhode Island Senate a Democrat introduces a resolution to the same effect, and all the Democratic Senators vote for it. It is out too evident that the Democrats are convinced of the great truth enunciated by the Sun when it said on the 22d of November, 1876, The certainty that there are such frauds cannot affect the legally-certified election. Mr. HAYES must be inaugurated and acknowledged as President, even if the legal result is so tainted with fraud that honest men revolt at the very thought of what they must submit to."

Our Democratic friends in the South prop to make "a lively canvass" in those districts where there is a large colored population, and which the Republicans propose to redeem this fall if possible. We only hope it won't be a deadly one.

In the forthcoming Congress of European Powers to settle the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey, the Greeks are clamorous that something be done for the liberation of their compatriots under the heel of Turkish

potism. In the pertions of Turkey largely inhabited by Greeks, the relative number of the respective races are thus estimated by the highest authorities:

Epirus and South Albania—Greeks, with a small proportion of Albanians, 440,000; Wallachian peasants (mostly Hellenized), 30,000; Mussulmans, 318,000; total population, 788,000, Thessaly—Greeks, 311,000; Mussulmans and Jews, 43,000; total population, 354,000, Thrace—Greeks, 749,000; Mussulmans, 604,000; Bulgarians, 310,000; different races, 334,000; total population, 1,000,000; Mussulmans, 350,000; Bulgarians, 124,000; different races, 120,000; Bulgarians, 124,000; different races, 120,000; total population, 1,324,000.

" Honest John " PATTERSON, of South Cares lina, has recovered from his dangerous illness long enough to ask Mr. Haves for an office, and, not getting it, to read Mr. HAYES out of the Republican party. Mr. Patterson should go out and take a walk round the block. Under the recent ruling of the District Court he can do so without fear of being kidnapped and taken back to South Carolina.

In addition to the Oregon election, which takes place to-day, the political events of the week are: On Wednesday, the Indiana Republica Convention at Indianapolis, and the National Conventions of Michigan and Maine, at Grand Rapids and Lewiston, respectively; and on Thursday the Prohibition Conventions of this State and Missouri, which will be held at Deca tur and St. Louis.

"A Republican Senator against HATES," the gleeful heading in the implacable New York Sun. A line or two further down the discovery is made that the Republican Senator in question is PATTERSON, of South Carolina, whom the Sur ruptionist. Implacability makes strange bed-

The Peoria Democrat waxes wroth against Judge Key, the Postmaster-General on count of the latter's letter of warning to the people of the South against the purposes of the POTTER conspirators. It calls him an "avowed traitor" to the Democratic party, and fling rotten eggs and dead cats at him in obstrene

Up to the hour of going to press there was no oill on Mr. TILDEN's house in Gramercy Square announcing it to be let, furnished, on account of the present owner's speedy removal to Wash

The average Louisiana poll-clerk, about this time of year, goeth up and down like a roaring liar, seeking whom he may confess to.

PERSONALS.

Ouida is writing another novel. Up to the hour of going to press Mr. Hill

her sixth, was still the busband of Ilms di b Private Dalzell proposes to run for Con gress in the Thirteenth Ohio District, though there is a Democratic majority of 1,800 against him. A well-meaning young woman decorated the grave of poor Charlotte Temple, in Old Thaily Churchyard at New York, on Tuesday last with lowers, and a copy of verses culogizing the so

Among the correspondents of the Prince f Wales during his visit to Parls was a man who wanted 10 francs wherewith to buy a vine to be called "The Prince of Wales" Vine"; another who wished H. R. H. to recommend his friends to use a particular brand of brandy; and a third asking him to patronize an apparatus for saving lif ly making a trial of it in the Seine.

Prime donne invest in diamonds for four reasons—because they are very portable, because they are showy, because they insure their wearer a deal of free advertising, and because when their proprietor gets hard up she can realize of them readily. Nilsson is a hard customer to drive a bargain with, and a St. Louis jeweler says that he had to give a handsome ring to her agent, Henry Jarrett, to influence her into making a

The Paris Figaro tells a beautiful stor about the late Victor Emmanuel. He used to it the nail on one of his toes grow all the year round cut it off on New-Year's Day, and, having it She had fourteen of these priceless relics; th fifteenth has just been sent to her by King Hum-bert, in fulfillment of his father's dying request, death having overtaken the late King ere the Court

eweler could prepare the jewel for 1878. Mr. Burnside's famous bill to introduc moral and social science into the public schools of the District of Columbia, has been amended as follows: "That the school officers shall introduce, as a part of the daily exercises of each school is their jurisdiction, instruction in the elements of social and moral science; that it shall be the duty of the teachers to give a short oral lesson ever day upon some one of the social or moral virtus which characterize the good citizen, and to requir the pupils to furnish thoughts or other illustration of the same; that it shall be the duty of the Con missioner of Education to direct the operations under this bill and report upon the result in his next annual statement." It is still pending in the

The following advertisement appears i the London Athenaum: "To Aged Clergymer The patron of a rectory of £700 a year is desired of presenting it, in the most legitimate manner, to a clergyman of not less than 80 years of age, of sound High-Church principles. Applications, with testimonials, etc., to be addressed to —. All communications will be considered quite confidential." At first sight this looks very benevolent, but probably the real facts of the case are, that the patron has a son in his 'teens upon whom he's tends to confer this \$3,500-a-year rectory, at wants an aged clergyman to keep it warm till th ived to be a centenarian.

An interesting lawsuit is pending before Prench court, where the Roehechonart-Morte-mart family is suing the family of Mortemard & Boisse, alleging that these latter are usurping a name to which they have no right, and pray if they are allowed to retain the name of mard they shall be compelled never to spell i name. The papers in the case go back to the sixteenth century. The first Baron Mortemard de Boisse seems to have served as Consul at Malaga, and the haughty Rochechouart-Morsemarts assert that this of itself was proof that the strain was bogus and baseborn, for no Rochechouart-Morte-mart would have accepted anything less than

Strange there such differences are

Mr. Edison proposed to go down to Phila delphia and investigate the Keely motor, bat Mr. Keely would not allow a thorough examination of the machine. "The one thing necessary for me to know," said Mr. Edison, "he refused to impart, and without this information I might as well look at a pile of broken machinery as at the mo tor." The micrometer, just brought out by Mr. Hughes, the English telegraph inventor, he de scribed pithily as "the biggest steal ever mad He is at work on his phonometer. It consists the diaphragm or monthpiece of the phonogra-fixed to an unright. Behind the diaphragm is horizontai bar with a wheel and lever. Whea this machine is talked to as if it were a phonograph, the vibrations move the lever, and this turns the wheel and the bar. To the end of the bar will be affixed a ginelet. Thus, Mr. Edison will talk a hole through That was a dramatic scene in a New York

Police Court the other day when young Seabrooks Purdy, the very black sheep of a most aristocratic family, was arraigned for stealing a pair of es family, was arraigned for stealing a hair of earlings and \$20 from Lillie Stagg, a girl of 17, with large gray eyes, a fair complexion, and dark hair. She fainted when brought up before the Justice as a witness, and wished to withdraw the charge, which she had been induced to make by representations that Purdy, her lover, had been faithless to her. "Let the prisoner ask the witness on question," said Purdy's counsel. Purdy, who is a short cyoung man of blonde complexion, with light brown hair and a small mustache, stepped ugand confronted the girl. "Lillie," said he, in a trembling voice, "did I ever steal \$20 from you?" "Remember you are on your oath," said the Court. The girl turned paic, dropped her eyes, and stood mute. "Lillie," said the prisoner once more, very carnestly, "tell the truth, on your outh before God, did I ever steal a cent from you?" "I gave it to you," said the girl, speaking hardly above a whisper. Purdy stepped quietly down to the prisoner's bar. "I shall hold the prisoner," said the Justice. rings and \$20 from Lillie Stagg, a girl of 17, with

CYCLON

Rapid Strides of This the Reputation of th and Ceylo

Peculiarities of the Feart Which Struck Richa

Pifteen Persons Killed Thirty Wounded & Neighboring Towns to the Crippl

Homele ANOTHER VISI ST. Louis, June 2,—The Tie specials from Richmond, Mo. evelone of vesterday was th and at times the funnel-s break open in places and es

like black smoke, then gath and with increased force At first it approached slow NOT FASTER, PERHAPS, THA

Then it moved faster, leve its path with the ground, and complete devastation.

The sound it produced bling that of a great catarac Debris of the city has been

miles away.

A perfect panie prevailed i and comparative calm wa killed and wounded provide The unharmed houses of c open at once for the recept ers, and every attention

to them.

Amidst the wails of wome the groans of the dying, STRONG MEN ST to witness the general de death and suffering of relati The Mayor of the city has those whose homes and pro

stroyed, and telegrams have ceived tendering assistance. The funeral of several vic afternoon, and the Masons present to assist in the inter The remains of Capt. Jaco morning buried in the ruins son, who was reported wou dead, making, so far,

The death of several other At least forty persons are tally wounded.

Many strangers are here sistance possible. Advices from the countr storm porthward are that were badly injured, trees killed, bridges blown down, ported destroyed or lives los

Special Dispatch to 1
St. Joseph, Mo., June 2.—
held here to-day, liberal
taken up in aid of the suf Mo. Ice and provisions

further ald will follow. OTHER ST QUINCY, II Special Dispatch to 1 QUINCY, Ill., June 2.—At morning this city was visit cane, which caused great fences and awnings, and buildings and to the ship force of the storm was exp business portion of the stores were unroofed and aged on Third and Four

lines were completely shade trees in Wash

the business centre of t

the business centre of t damaged. The storm appe on the Missouri side of the ward to a point about sev-city, where it crossed the southward with the force casualties occurred here, a storm south of here has Special Dispatch to MADISON, Wis., June 2.-

perfect torrents here to-no daylight. The heavens blaze of electricity. Man CASUAL

A SMASE Special Dispatch to East Saginaw, Mich., occurred on the logging above Farwell. A Fiir train ran in their engir coupled from the rest, ahead, leaving the mair anead, leaving the main cars, heavily loaded, becan rushed down the steep crushing into the cars she the engine and tender, su ally, and doing damage \$15.000. The engineer an engine cab at the time, an the debris, but escaped w

"LITTLE WAN Stiles, 8 years, Ernest sond at Waterford, Sar water and were drowned. Morris, Ill., June 2. boy 8 years old, was afternoon in the canal. about 4 o'clock in the after

THE MILL E MINNEAPOLIS, June unrecognized remains of explosion took place her partments and benevo the procession. The remains to the cemet streets through which with people. The Rev. M. Heard, of the city ch

A TRAIN E the Maumee at East To noon for passing vessel cars on the Lake Shore bridge on a down grade stopped the engine and tated into the draw and \$6,000 to \$8,000. Nobo passing the bridge with YOUNG MAN

STON, June 2.-A went down the harbor noon. When off Thorcapsized, and John PEORI

at St. Francis' Hor o'clock, and was buried is the second victim of Court-House last week

THREE DOLL MENDOTA, Ill., June ing of the City Coun have been vindicating censuring those of oti here. The correspond the circumscribed rule yesterday the cause of ter between Ald. Ne

ions of Turkey largely ecks, the relative number of ces are thus estimated by the

South Albania-Greeks, with of Albanians, 440,000; Walin-(mostly Hellenized), 30,000; total population, 788,000, its, 311,000; Mussulmans and tal population, 334,000, s. 749,000; Mussulmans, 604,310,000; different races, 336, tion, 1,999,000.

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PERSONALS. ing another novel.

hour of going to press Mr. Hill, setill the husband of Ilma di Murska. Dalzell proposes to run for Con-Thirtsenth Chio District, though mocratic majority of 1, 800 against him. ing young woman decorated poor Charlotte Temple, in Old Trinity at New York, on Tuesday last with

ag his visit to Paris was a man who ance wherewith to buy a vine to be Prince of Wales'. Vine"; another who H. to recommend his friends to use a and of brandy; and a third asking him

ane invest in diamonds for four nne invest in diamonds for four mass they are very portable, because they insure their wearers or advertising, and because whenever ter gets hard up she can realize on Nilsson is a hard customer to drive th, and a St. Louis jeweler says that give a handsome ring to her agent, in, to influence her into making a

Figure tells a beautiful stort to Victor Emmanuel. He used to let one of his toes grow all the year round, in New-Year's Day, and, having it rold incrested with diamonds, present genatic wife, the Countess Mirafori, arreen of these priceless relics; the

parsite wife, the Counless Miralori, purseen of these priceless relies; the just been sent to her by King Humliment of his father's dying request, a overtaken the late King ere the Court diprepare the jewel for 1878.

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In Proposed to go down to Philainvestigate the Keely motor, but Me
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sold Mr. Edison, "he refuse to inthout this information I might as well
to of broken machinery as at the momicrometer, just brought out by Mr.
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CYCLONE.

Strides of This Region Toward the Reputation of the Bahamas and Ceylon.

aliarities of the Fearful Storm-Cloud Which Struck Richmond, Mo.

Pitteen Persons Killed Outright and Thirty Wounded Seriously.

Neighboring Towns Sending Aid to the Crippled and Homeless.

ANOTHER VISITATION. DREADED CYCLONE VISITS RICHMOND, MO. LOUIS, June 2,—The Times has additional ials from Richmond, Mo., which say: The recione of yesterday was the color of steam, and at times the funnel-shaped cloud would heak open in places and emit what appeared like black smoke, then gather together again, d with increased force continue on its march At first it approached slowly,-

NOT FASTER, PERHAPS, THAN A MAN COULD WALK. Then it moved faster, leveling everything in its path with the ground, and producing almost

complete devastation.

The sound it produced was infernal, resemling that of a great cataract.

Debris of the city has been found fourteen A perfect panic prevailed for a time, but orde

and comparative calm was restored, and the killed and wounded provided for. The unharmed houses of citizens were thrown epen at once for the reception of homeless suferers, and every attention possible was given

Amidst the walls of women and children and the grouns of the dying,

to witness the general destruction, and the death and suffering of relatives and friends. The Mayor of the city has called for aid for those whose homes and property have been destroyed, and telegrams have already been received tendering assistance.

The funeral of several victims took place this afternoon, and the Masons of Lexington were

present to assist in the interment. The remains of Capt. Jacobs were found this morning buried in the ruins, and Judge Donald-son, who was reported wounded last night, is dead, making, so far,

FIFTEEN DEATHS. The death of several others is momentarily

At least forty persons are seriously or mor-Many strangers are here rendering all the as-

sistance possible.

Advices from the country on the track of the storm northward are that the growing crops were badly injured, trees prostrated, stock killed, bridges blown down, but no houses re ported destroyed or lives lost.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Sr. Joseph, Mo., June 2.—At a public meeting held here to-day, liberal subscriptions were up in aid of the sufferers at Rich Mo. Ice and provisions were forwarded, and

OTHER STORMS.

QUINCY, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Quincy, Ill., June 2.—At about 7 o'clock this morning this city was visited by a violent hurriences and awnings, and did much damage to mildings and to the shipping in the river. force of the storm was expended chiefly in the less portion of the city, where several stores were unroofed and other buildings damaged on Third and Fourth streets. For the distance of nearly a mile the telegraph lines were completely wrecked. The fine shade trees in Washington Park, in the business centre of the city, were badly damaged. The storm appeared to have started on the Missouri side of the river, passed northward to a point about seven miles above the city, where it crossed the river and returned southward with the force of a tornado. No essualties occurred here, and the effects of the storm south of here have not yet been reported.

Madison, wis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., June 2.—Rain came down in perfect torrents here to-night from 9 o'clock till davlight. The heavens were one continual blaze of electricity. Many cellars were hiled with water.

CASUALTIES.

4 SMASH-UP. East Saginaw, Mich., June 2.—An accident occurred on the logging railroad, three miles shove Farwell. A Flint & Pere Marquette train ran in their engine and three flats unled from the rest, and run down slowly ahead, leaving the main train to follow. The shead, leaving the main train to follow. The cars, heavily loaded, became unmanageable, and rushed down the steep grade at a rapid rate, crashing into the cars shead, piling them upon the ungine and tender, smashing things generally, and doing damage to the amount of \$15,000. The engineer and fireman were in the ungine cab at the time, and were buried under the debris, but escaped without injury.

"LITTLE WANTON BOYS." Tror, N. Y., June 2.—This afternoon, Vincent Stiles, 8 years, Ernest Page, 9, and Albert Page, 10, while playing on a raft in the cemetery youd at Waterford, Saratoga County, fell in the

water and were drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Morris, Ill., June 2.—Charles Colestock. a boy 8 years old, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the canal. He went from home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, not returning, the canal was dragged and his body found this morning.

THE MILL EXPLOSION. MINNEAPOLIS, June 2.—The funeral of the unrecognized remains of the victims of the mill explosion took place here to-day. The city deents and benevolent societies joined in the procession, The procession following the remains to the cemetery was large, and the streets through which is passed were throughd with people. The Revs. J. H. Tuttle and C. M. Heard, of the city clergy, performed the religious accretion.

A TRAIN ENGULFED.

Toledo, June 2.—While a drawbridge over
the Maumee at East Toledo was open this afternoon for passing vessels, a train of forty-six cars on the Lake Shore Railroad approached the bridge on a down grade, and before it could be stopped the engine and three cars were precipi-tated into the draw and wrecked. The loss is \$6,000 to \$8,000. Nobody hurt, and trains are passing the bridge without delay.

Boston, June 2.—A party of eight young men went down the harbor in a sail-boat this afterboon. When off Thompson's Island the boat capsized, and John and Stephen Lovering (brothers), and Stephen Crabb were drowned.

PEORIA, ILL. Phonia, Ill., June 2.—George Schwartz died at St. Francis' Hospital this morning at 2 o'clock, and was buried in the afternoon. He is the second victim of the accident at the new Court-House last week.

THREE DOLLARS PER SLAP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MENDOTA, Ill., June 2.—Since the last meeting of the City Council, some of the Aldermen have been vindicating their own actions and ensuring those of others through the papers here. The correspondence was not limited to the circumscribed rules of etiquette, and was resterday the cause of a hand-to-hand encounter between Aid. Newport and Castle. The between Ald. Newport and Castle. The ter had a warrant taken out against Newport

fore Justice Guy. The evidence was to the effeet that both gentlemen met on the street while on their way to dinner, and, without a word being spoken by either Alderman, New-port slapped Ald. Castle twice or thrice in port slapped Ald. Castle twice or thrice in the face with his open hand. Some others coming up at the moment prevented any further disturbance, and they both withdrew in opposite directions. Ald. Newport admitted the charge, and said he was provoked to the act from a feeling of indignation that seized him the moment he saw Castle, who, a week before, published in a newspaper an article in connection with municipal dissensions that descended to such gross personalities with the object of slandering his (Newport's) reputation that he could not resist the temptation to administer a slight chastisement in vindication of his outraged feelings, and, having accomplished that, he was ready to submit to any fine the Court thought proper to inflict. The Court decided that \$10 and costs were little enough for vindicating his honor, and the large crowd dispersed to the open streets for a fresh supply of oxygen.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., June 2. - A year ago to-day the late corn was not yet up. Now it is not in the ground. The week just closed has been one of great trial to the corn crop in this whole region Showers have been quite frequent, and the fields generally too wet for planting. On Saturday the general opinion of most of our farm-ers was, that a large majority of the corn would have to be replanted, and the heavy rain of to-day will keep them out of their fields for several days. This will make planting very late. An old settler said to me to-day: "My observation has been, when we have had to replant our corn the crop has been usually a failure. The next ten days in been usually a failure. The next ten days in this region must determine our crop for 1878." Those who have last year's corn on hand now hope for better prices than five days ago. This (Sunday) morning a most tremendous rain fell for two hours, deluging the whole country. From where I write, this afternoon, on my own farm, the water is running off in the ditches like a mill-race. On the adjoining (unditched) farm, the land for acres is perfectly inundated with water. The crops are destroyed, and general ruin is the result. The destroyed, and general ruin steer. Ine crops are destroyed, and general ruin is the result. The only salvation of our farmers in Livingstone and adjoining counties is to go to work at once, and both with tile and open ditching redeem their lands, for they are bankrupt. The air tonight is very hot and sultry, and we fear more rain.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 2.- A week of almos BLOOMINGTON, III., dute 2.—A week of almost incessant rain, destructive to farming interests, calminated this morning at 5 o'clock in a frightful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain,—the heaviest water-fall of the season. Lower portions of the county were completely saturated. Farm work has been delayed one week at least, and there is recovery of another storm to night.

tious of the county were completely saturated. Farm work has been delayed one week at least, and there is prospect of another storm to-night. Farmers are deeply discouraged. The early spring encouraged an early pianting of corn, and now at least two-thirds of early-planted fields are being replanted, whenever a few hours' sunshine occur. Fields that are not water-killed are becoming weedy, the moisture in the ground preventing culture.

New Columaga, Ill., June 2.—Harvest commenced. Weather fair. Prospect of securing the crop in good order. Acreage 10 per cent above 1877. But slightly injured by rust.

Anna, Ill., June 2.—Farmers are now cutting wheat. Filled more than was expected. Rains have improved winter-wheat greatly. Corn is doing finely, especially on the Mississippi bottoms. Fine growing season.

Sandoval, Ill., June 2.—Wheat in this section all right. With good weather there will be a heavy crop. Corn not doing well.

Kinmundy, Ill., June 2.—Prospects good now for a ine crop of wheat. Poor stand of corn. Oats looking well.

Highland, Ill., June 2.—In this part of Madison County wheat looks very promising. Yield will be as great if not greater than last season. Corn is not so good. Heavy and cold rains caused it to come poorly.

Mascourah, Ill., June 2.—Winter wheat good. A few fields of early out. Yield same as last year. The general harvest in eight or ten days. Corn good on high land, but poor on low.

Philipstown, Ill., June 2.—Winter wheat

low.
PHILIPSTOWN, Ill., June 2.—Winter wheat
greatly improved. Yield bids fair to equal 1877.
Corn coming on finely.
STAMFORD, Ill., June 2.—Winter wheat never
better. Yield will be 10 per cent more than
last season. Corn came good. Harvest in ten
days.

days.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., June 2.—Winter wheat in timber is as good to all appearances as ever grown in this region. Harvest delayed by cool weather. Corn did not come well. Much re-CARLYLE, Ill., June 2.—Harvest has com-

menced. Rust has hurt the wheat but little. Shall have a good average crop. Very poor stand of corn.

CHARLESTON, Ill.. June 2.—Winter wheat greatly improved by a few days of bright susshine. None cut yet.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., June 2.—Winter wheat improved 100 per cent in the last ten days. Prospects for a large yield. Harvest 15th of June.

June.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., June 2.—Our fears for the winter wheat have subsided. On the eve of harvesting the largest crop ever grown in the County of Wavne.

LASALLE, Ill., June 2.—A very heavy rain fell here again last night. Low lands, in this vicinity are completely dreuched, and the prospect for corn is not encouraging.

Morris, Ill., June 2.—During the last twenty-four hours heavy rains have fallen, and the prospect is very poor for a large crop this year.

IOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

AFTON, Ia., June 2.—Prospects of enormou crops were never better than at the present. Corn is looking well. Growing nicely. Good

LEGRAND, Ia., June 2.-All small grains in a flourishing condition. Corn came up slowly, but the last few days of warm weather have helped it.

Sac City, Ia., June 2.-Wheat, oats, and barley are doing well. Corn not doing well. Wet, cold weather has caused it to rot. MARSHALL, Ia., June 2.—Wheat, oats, and bariev never looked better. Too cold for corn. Hook's Point, Ia., June 2.—Wheat, oats, and barley could not be more promising. Weather too wet and harsh for corn. Stand poor. SHELDON, Ia., June 2.—All kinds of grain looking very fine, especially wheat. Could hardly be better. Corn up. Stand good. Some cuitivating.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tri bune.

GENOA. Neb., June 2.—The weather during the fore part of May exceedingly dry. Of late no lack of moisture. Sufficient has failen to perfect the grain. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., June 2.- The finest prospect for spring wheat ever known here. No insects. Weather just right. JUNIATA, Neb., June 9 .- Farmers are expect-

GOLDRINSEY, Neb., June 2.—Parmers are expecting a rich harvest. Weather cool and dry.

GOLDRINSEY, Neb., June 2.—Never had so flattering prospects for all kinds of grain as now. Weather rather dry, with showers. Corn coming up finely.

CHAPMAN, Neb., June 2.—Farmers happy, and singing Hallelujah in prospect of a mammoth crop. Spring wheat, oats, and barley 1 proves saw better.

MINNESOTA. MOORHEAD, Minn., June 2.-Wheat is looking splendid all over Cav County. Promises now a very heavy crop. Oats and barley good. More extensively sown this year than ever. The Minnesota amber sugar-cane is grown with marked success, and no doubt will become a staple crop.

MADBLIA, Minn., June 2.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley are just splendid. Weather cool, with fine rains.

ROSMONT, Minn., June 2.—Spring wheat never looked better in Dakota County. Oats and barley look well. Most of the old crop is sold.

BURBANK, Minn., June 2.—The oats, wheat, and barley never looked better. Weather at present favorable. and bariey never looked better. Weather at present favorable.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., June 2.—Spring wheat, onts, and barley are looking finely. The late rains have been very beneficial.

BUTTERNUT VALLET, Minn., June 2.—The spring grains look excellent. Weather moist-and cool.

KANSAS. FREDONIA, Kan., June 2.—Winter wheat ripening fast. Harvesting commenced this week. Serries better than last year; yield the same. Corn backward on account of wet weather.

ERIE, Kan., June 2.—Storms of the past week very severe. Corn-fields in bad condition. Wheat

ready to cut in a week.

Girand, Kan., June 2.—We have been inundated and washed out by heavy rains. Pros-Ly Ly Valley, Kan., June 2.—All grain

growing vigorously. Harvesting will begin this week. Fine growing showers.

RICHMOOD, Kan., June 2.—Ground wet. Corn poor stand. Winter wheat not ripe yet. Oats

MISSOURI. Receial Dispatches to The Tribune.

WARRENSBURH, Mo., June 2.—Late rains have

improved the winter wheat. Corn up, and stands well. HARRISONVILLE, Mo., June 2.—The prospects for winter wheat brightened, and we shall have an average crop if the rains cease. First corn-

planting came up well.

LAMAR, Mo., June 2.—Ground saturated with water. Unable to cultivate corn. Winter wheat will average ten bushels to the acre.
Gaxoso, Mo., June 2.—Wheat harvest has commenced. Weather very wet. Wheat damaged considerably by rust. Corn planted.

MICHIGAN. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 2.—Winter wheat is at present just heading out, with a good prospect for a fair crop, all reports as to insects and midge to the contrary.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 2.—Weather and fly have both damaged to a certain extent the win-ter wheat, but not sufficient to cause alarm. Corn is coming up slowly.

BLUFFTON, Ind., June 2.—Wheat generally cooks very well. Corn bad.

Excesssive rains.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEFIANCE, O., June 2.—Winter wheat never better at this season. Oats doing well. Corn oming unevenly.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WOODSTOCK, Wis., June 2.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley good. Corn planted.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 382 at 2:10 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story rame house No. 219 West Adams street, owned by Mrs. Barton, and occupied by Mrs. Topping, rho rents out furnished rooms. Damage t building, \$150; insured for \$1,500 in some unknown company. Damage to furniture and pedding, in which the fire originated from unknown causes, \$50, covered by a policy of \$1,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company.

The alarm from Box 275 at 4:30 yesterday morning, and a combined second and third alarm some ten minutes later, was caused by some citizen discovering fire in the four-story hrick building Nos. 319 and 321 Canal street, owned and occupied as a furniture warehouse

hrick building Nos. 319 and 321. Canal street, owned and occupied as a furniture warehouse by Frank Meyer & Co. Damage to stock, \$500; to building, \$250. Cause, spontaneous combustion in a pile of olied rags. Aoropos of spontaneous combustion, a frequent cause of fires, and one which rarely makes itself visible to the eye, an interesting item is furnished by Officer Mooney. While patroling his beat on Randolph street a few evenings ago, he noticed smoke issuing from a curious-looking little pile on the uing from a curious-looking little pile on the edge of the sidewalk. He approached and edge of the sidewalk. He approached and picked it up, but finding that it was only a ball of tightly-wound rags he threw it upon the pavement. As he did so the ball broke and the fragments burst into flame. It was afterwards ascertained that the bundle had been thrown out of a neighboring furniture factory, where the rags had been used for polishing.

AT CANAL WINCHESTER, O. COLUMBUS, O., June 2.-Chanev's extensive warehouse, located at Canal Winchester, in this county, was destroyed by fire this morning, with out-buildings, containing 25,000 bushels of corn, and 10,000 bushels of oats. Loss, about \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. Several stores and buildings were also slightly damaged. The fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps, and four men are now under arrest. But for the promptness of the officials here of the King Val-ley Raliroad Company in transporting the Columbus Fire Department to Winchester, the loss would have been made great.

AT SPARLAND, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PEOBLA, Ill., June 2.—The lower half of the Village of Sparland, on the Illinois River, opposite Lacon, thirty miles above this place, was

business houses was burned. POLITICAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—The political camaign of 1878 in Michigan will undoubtedly be the most exciting known in its history since 1862, when the coalition of dissatisfied Republicans with the Democrats threatened to be very firing at Builer. Fifteen shots were exchanged, formidable, and did reduce the usual large Re-Butler shooting the pursued in the leg, and cap formidable, and did reduce the usual large Republican majority to a few thousands. It will certainly be longer than any political contest. mited to the State merely, which the present generation has known. All the tickets will be n the field before the end of the present month, and the Congressional nominations will also be made from one two months earlier than has been the rule here in the past. The State canvass will thus undoubtedly than has been the rule nere in the past. The State canvass will thus undoubtedly have an actual duration of nearly five months, and will be in full blast at least three; whereas heretofore a month and a half of lively work is all that the managers have deemed necessary.

The first formal step in shaping the coming contest will be the meeting of the Convention (or rather conventions) of the Greenbackers of all kinds at Grand Rapids, on the 5th, to nominate a State ticket. The organization—which claims to represent the "National" Convention of last February at Toledo—is headed by Moses W. Field, of this city, and its call is for a convention of delegates by counties at the Opera-House,—said delegates to be chosen by mass or delegated County Conventions, according to the condition of the local organizations. A rival call has also been issued by Ralph E. Hovt, lately publisher of a Greenback paper called the Swa, at Jackson, and is addressed to the Greenback Clubs of the State, and orders its Convention to meet at the Morton House. at Grand Rapids, one hour before the Field Convention. Hoyt is the man who was delegated by "Brick" Pomeroy to charter Greenback Clubs in Michigan, and Pomeroy claims authority in the matter from some action of the National Committee of the Gooper-and-Field Convention. Hoyt is the man who was delegated by "Brick" Pomeroy to charter Greenback Clubs in Michigan, and Pomeroy claims authority in the matter from some action of the National Committee of the Cooper-and-Cary party. The clubs which have been thus chartered by Pomeroy or his agents are quite numerous in the State, "and Hoyt's course has created quite a breeze in the Greenback ranks. The Jackson "Council" have expelled him as "a traitor"; but he has met them defiantly, and shows no signs of abandoning his ground. Of course, he is backed by Pomeroy's Democrat; but the Michigan Greenback papers, without exception, stand by Field.—some of them abusing Hoyt, and others uniting remonstrance with "conciliation." It is difficult for outsiders to judge as to what is "the true inwardness." of this commotion. Hoyt, in his published explanations, attacks the title of the party given in the Field call, as ignoring the original and simon-pure Greenback element, and also claims that the Field crowd are favorable to the interconvertible-bond proposition, whils he asserts that the only orthodox Greenback doctrine is, "No bonds of any kind for any purpose." Pomeroy also charges Field and his associates with Intriguing to deliver over the Nationals to the Democrats, through some coalition that would be really a surrender. The reply consists in solemn denials and in counter-charges,—Hoyt and Pomeroy being frequently accused of being in the pay of one or both of the old parties, who are described as trembling before the certain doom that awaits them if the Nationals pull together and alone. Thus far the County Conventions have, as a rule, chosen delegates to the Pield Convention; but some have recognized the Morton-House call; one or two have elected delegates ordered to bring about a fusion, but to train with Hoyt if that should fail, and quite a number have resolved in favor of a policy of conciliation. At present, it seems to be quite probable that the Hoyt gathering will amount to enough to interfere somewhat with the

Congress, and one of the members of the Silver Commission,—originally a hard-money man, he is to-day the most adroit advocate of inflation doctrines in the State; John P. Cook, an old Democratic war-horse, of Hillsdale County, Henry Whiting, a prominent merchant of St. Clair; Moses W. Field, of this city, and Josiah W. Begole, of Flint,—both formerly Republican Congressmen; C. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids, some years ago a Democratic candidate for Governor; "Dick "Trevellick, of this city, the old Trades-Union orator: Henry A. Shaw, of Eaton Rapids, once a Republican Speaker of the House; H. H. Hoyt, of East Saginaw, a Republican member of the last House; Myron Harris, a Democratic candidate for Congress in 1876; and Henry S. Smith, Mayor of Grand Rapids. Of the great majority of them, it is true that they have joined this movement for the reasons that led so many Israelites in the days of David to the cave of Adullam. Precisely what action the Grand Rapids Convention will take in the way of nominations is still doubtful; but the probabilities seem to be, that Mr. Chamberlain will be put at the head of the State ticket.

The Republican State Convention meets in Mr. Chamberlain will be put at the head of the State ticket.

The Republican State Convention meets in this city on the 13th. It may be considered as now certain that it will not affiliate in any manner with the Nationals. The Democratic State Convention meets at Lansing on the 25th; its policy is not yet clearly apparent, for there is a strong element in its ranks that favors at least partial coalition with the Nationals if the action of the Grand Rapids Convention shall make such a proceeding possible.

ILLINOIS. McLeansboro, Ill., June 2.-The largest Republican Convention ever held in Hamilton County met here yesterday, and instructed fo Thomas S. Ridgway for State Treasurer and Dr. C. M. Lyon for the Legislature.

CRIME.

ROBBERS CAUGHT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—J. F. Clark, Assistant General Superintendent of the Union Pacific, this afternoon received a dispatch from Larami announcing the capture of the four train-rob bers who went through the Pullman sleeping car on last Tuesday's west-bound train at Percy All the watches and all the money except \$40 were recovered. The robbers gave their names s John Thomas, William Henry, D. H. Hill, and W. A. Gibson. They were captured by Deputy-Sheriff Rankin, of Rawlins, Carbon County, Wyo., and his party, near Big Canon, on the Platte River. They made the plot un n Cheyenne, walked to Medicine Bow, stole the snow-fences and ties, with which they built raft and floated down Medicine-Bow River to a rait and hosted down medicine-Bow River to near where it empties into Platte River. They hid the rait, footed it to Percy, and waited on the sand hills until the train came along, and then robbed the sleeper. The party capturing them makes the \$4,000 reward.

THE COAL-CREEK MASSACRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COVINGTON, Ind., June 2.—Last night the risoners in the Coal-Creek murder-trial wer brought into Court to hear the verdict. The news that the jury had come to an agreemen rapidly spread, and in a few minutes the room was completely filled by sympathising friends and spectators. The Sheriff conducted the jury to the box, and the foreman handed the scaled verdict to the Judge, who, before reading is requested that no demonstration be made when he verdict would be read. Nevertheless, when the verdict would be read. Nevertheless, when the Clerk read, "We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty," a shout went up that was perfectly deafening from the spectators. Judge Davidson ordered the Sheriff to lock the door, and every one was sworn to answer such questions as the Court should ask. When each one was interrogated as to making the racket, only four had the manly courage and honesty to acknowledge, who were fined. The prisoners made no demonstration whatever.

KILLED WITH AN ICE-POLE.

Morris, Ill., June 2.—Owen Carroll, a young nan, recently a farmer, was found early this conscious, and soon after died. At 4 o'clock panions, were at Bauman's brewery drinking. Among them was Elisha George, who challenged another to fight, but was whipped, and became so enraged at this that he picked up an ice-pole and struck Carroll on the head. Carroll was standing by, and not in the fight. Carroll went away with the others, and when found this morning had a large hole through the skull, large quantities of clotted blood. Sheriff Schroder arrested George and lodged him in

CAPTURE OF A BAD MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 2.—Last evening Officer Butler, of the Bloomington police, had a desperate shooting encounter with a man whom he arrested in Homutt's saloon, and who fled, turing him near the water-works after a chase of over a mile. He is one of the four, three of whom escaped, who are supposed to have committed various burglaries in this section. They had a valise containing a full outfit of safe blower's tools, a heavy derringer, and a pair of wooden gags. One of the men is supposed to be the notorious Frank Doggett, of Chicago.

POISON SUSPECTED.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune. EAST SAGINAW, Mich. June 2-A former named Peter Noachor, of the Township of Jasper, Midland County, died very suddenly yesterday, after half an hour's illness. Two physicians were called from Salt River, but they could not save him, and they sav that he was poisoned. Suspicion points strongly to Mrs. Noachor, as he lived unhappily with her. The stomach was sent to Ann Arbor for analysis.

THE RAILROADS.

JAY GOULD'S ALLEGED SCHEME. ** New York, June 2.—The Sun says: "Jay Gould and a large number of parties interested

in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago & Rock Island left for Chicago last evening to attend the annual elections of those corporations. Mr. Gould is a large holder of both of these stocks, and it is understood he will control the elections. It has been a mys tery to Wall street why he should have loaded up so heavily with the shares of these railroads. when it is known he holds 200,-000 shares of Union Pacific, for which there has been no market for which there has been no market for three years. It now appears he is playing for heavy stakes, it being understood that, in the event of obtaining control of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Rock Island, he will attempt to lease the Union Pacific to these roads jointly, they to guarantee the present dividend of 8 per cent upon the stock, and, in return, monopolize the trans-continental business. In this way he hopes to throw the disputes with the Government upon the shoulders of other corporations, and make a marketable security of Union Pacific. As this scheme will not be presented to the Chicago & Northwestern stockholders for approval until after the elections of the present week, it is impossible to say whether they will be pleased. So far as the Directors are concerned, they will probably acquiesce, as several of them have been buving blocks of Union Pacific lately, protected by Jay Gould's "puts." While it is clear how Union Pacific stock will be benefited, it is not so evident what will be the effect upon Northwestern and Rock Island of their being used to pull Mr. Gould's chestnuts out of the fire."

SCOTT'S HEEL. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 2.—The statement that Dr. H. S. George, S. F. George, and W. J. George, representing the Southwestern Agri-cultural and Emigration Company, had been arrested here for fraudulently issuing excursion tickets to Kanass, was incorrectly stated. The tickets sold by them were genuine, but they were arrested for selling them contrary to law.

The Families of the English Reserves.

A distressing circumstance connected with the calling out of the Reserves in England is the fact that quite a large number of the men thus summoned to the service of the Government have left their families entirely upprovided for, and in a condition of such great want as to throw them upon the parish authorities for support. The latter exercise their own discretion as to dealing with them, and the only alternative which many of them present is admission to the workhouse. To compel the military service of heads of families, and then to consign those families to the workhouse, in companionship with the idle and criminal The Families of the English Reserves.

classes, is a policy scarcely worthy of a great, humane, and wealthy nation. The Government is struggling with the problem, though as yet with no further result than to make the netty allowance from the War Office payable in advance instead of in arrear.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

BUMBLE-BEE. As I lay yonder in the tall grass, A drunken bumble-bee went past, Delirious with honey-toddy.

The golden sash about his body The gotten sush about also body
Scarce kept it in his swollen belly.
Distent with honeysuckle jelly.
Rose-liquor and the sweet pea-wine
Had filled his soul with song divine;
Deep had be drunk the warm night through; His hairy thighs were wet with dew. Full many an antic he had played While the world went round through sleep

oft had he lit with thirsty lip. Oft had he lit with thirsty lip.
Some flower-cup's nectared sweets to sip.
When or smooth petals he would slip.
Or over tangled stamens trip,
And, headlong in the pollen rolled;
Crawl out quite dusted o'er with gold;
Or else his heavy feet would stumble
Against some bud, and down he'd tumble
Amongst the grass; there he and grumble
In low, soft bass—poor maudiin bumble!
With tipsy hum on sleeping wing,
He buzzed a gloe—a bacchie thing
Which, wandering strangely in the moon,
He learned from grigs that sing in June,
Unknown to sober bees who dwell
Through the dark hours in waxen cell.
When South wind floated him away,
The music of the Summer-day
Lost something: sure it was a pain
To miss that dainty starlight strain.
—Heary A. Beers.

A TRUTHFUL INTERVIEW. Ceder Rapids (Ia). Republican.
Our reporter found Eli Perkins this afterno still sitting on a trunk in the Northweste depot, eating some crackers and cheese, and had the following conversation with him:
"Do you know anything about McLin's Florida-election confession, Mr. Perkins!" asked our

"Yes, sir, I do. I was down there with Gov.

Noyes, Secretary Sherman, and McLin; and I tell you things were conducted very badly down there."
"How badly, Mr. Perkins?"
"Why, somethin was the matter with one of them Florida Electors, sure.
"What was it?" we inquired.
"Why, near as I can find out, one of the the Florida Electors had a boll, and could not sit with the other electors, and......"

the Florida Electors had a boll, and could not sit with the other electors, and——"

"What then, Mr. Perkins!"

"Why, that threw the State for Tilden,—didn't it, boy? And that's what Conkling, and Butler, and Tilden, and such secessionists as Blackburn, and Potter, want to put Hayes out for,—ain't it!"

"Which would vou prefer, Mr. Perkins,—Hayes or Tilden?" asked our reporter. confidentialy.

"Hayes, of course. Why, if Tilden had been

fidentialy.

"Hayes, of course. Why, if Tilden had been elected he would have had the raggedest Cabinet we have ever had in Washington."

"What makes you think Mr. Tilden would have had a ragged Cabinet, Mr. Perkins!"

"Why, his Cabinet would have been composed of six members without Shurtz, wouldn't it?—while Hayes has six members with Shurtz, not counting—"

not counting—"
"Not counting who, Mr. Perkins?"
"Why, not counting those under Shurtz, Just then the old man's eyes began to close, and he fell back on the sample-trunk of a Chicago drummer and went fast to sieep. As we go to press Mr. Perkins lays there, snoring so loudly that he can be easily heard over the whole denot. whole depot.

Mr. Riscley says, if Mr. Perkins doesn't wake up in the morning, that they will put his skele-tion on the train in time to reach Ottumwa. The Ottumwa Lecture Committee have pro-vided for an accident to their lecturer, and thus

"In case of an accident to their recturer, and thus advertise him?

"In case of an accident to Mr. Perkins, or if he should die or be hung before the evening of the disturbance, this ticket will admit the bearer to a front seat at the luneral where he can sit and enjoy himself the same as at the lecture."

A, GREAT LOG-JAM. With a large party of excursionists on board, the brave steamer Knapp left Stillwater yesterday morning for Taylor's Falls to view the great jam of logs which formed in the St. Croix Dalles on Monday. At this time, when all of the available logs in the St. Croix have been the available logs in the St. Croix have been disposed of, the lumbermen have been watching with feverish interest the movements of this jam, and speculating upon the probability of speedily breaking it up. The jam is the largest which has formed at this case. ing with feverish interest the movements of this jam, and speculating upon the probability of speedily breaking it up. The jam is the largest which has formed at this point since the one of fifteen years ago, when 30,000,000 feet of logs were wedged to gether into one huge pile, only to be broken after several weeks' labor. In last year's jam there was about 10,000,000 feet; but the river was much higher, and the logs were lower down than now, so that it was broken in a few days. The present jam extends from the dalles up to the new flouring mill, over one-half a mile. The Brazilian arms occupy the middle panels on either side, and sketches of Brazilian and North American scenery fill the remaining panels. In each side are five plate-glass windows, the centre one four feet six inches wide by two feet eight inches high, the others twentrolled in the first the foot of the dalles, where the turn in the river forms a right angle. The logs in the jam are from the Totogratic, Moose, and Nemscorgin drives, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the logs got into almost inextricable shape. Aid was as once sent for, and Tuesday, after picking the logs from the centre, about 800,000 feet started and floated down the stream, while those coming after formed into another jam in the dalles in place of those which had just before fosted out. Another successful haul was made yesterday afternoon, and at least 6,000,000 feet started and floated down the bridge rapids into the water below. These logs will be picked out up to the bridge the same as the others, when new ones will rush in, only to have the operation repeated, finally resulting in entirely breaking up the jam. About twenty-five men are at the order of charge," as Mr. Stephenson explained.

NOT AT HOME. reet more rusned down the bridge rapids into the water below. These logs will be picked out up to the bridge the same as the others, when new ones will rush in, only to have the operation repeated, finally resulting in entirely breaking up the jam. About twenty-five men are at work with the pile-driver. It is a sight worth going many miles to see the swift current sweep the large logs, in vast numbers, as the drivers succeed in starting the jam. As to the number of feet of logs in the jam, even men who are accustomed to making such estimates widely differ. Some regard the jam to contain 15,000,000 feet, while others place it as high as 30,000,100. Of course it is only a matter of speculation as to the time when it will be broken, as the logs are running in almost as fast as coming out. It will be four or five days probably at the earliest, and possibly it may be two weeks. In the meantime, the reports will be anxiously waited for by the lumbermen as to what headway is being made. The river has fallen two inches since the forming of the jam.

A RAJAH IN TROUBLE. The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times writes May 5 as follows: "A special High Court Bench, consisting of the Chief Jus-tice and two Puisne Judges, will sit to-morrow to hear an appeal in the case of the Rajah of Poorree. The Advocate-General, on behalf of the Government, will support the conviction No case since the famous Baroda trial has excited so much interest. The Rajah is the hereditary guardian of the Temple of Juggernaut, his special duty in that capacity being to sweep the place in front of the throne when the god cleaves the temple for the Juggernaut ear. He is also the secular head of the Hindoo religion in Orissa, and is worshiped by the Ooryah people as the visible incarnation of Vishun, being regarded as the lineal descendant of the old Hindoo Kings of Orissa, whose dominions are said to have extended from the Gauges to Godavery. The murdered man, a Hindoo ascetic of great sanctity, enjoyed a special reputation in curing diseases. The salient facts of the case, as given in the judgment of the District Court, are shortly these: The victim of the Mindoo Kings of Orissa, whose discovered by the police in front of the Lion Gate of the Juggernaut Temple, covered with burns and other marks of indescribable torture. He lived fifteen days in agony. His statement was that two servants of the Rajah had come to his house and told him that their master wanted him. He was accordingly conducted into the gymnasium of the palace, where the Rajah, with ten or twelve servants, was present. He was then thrown down and overnowered, and, after being tortured for three hours, was thrust out through a small back door. After crawling some distance he was eventually discovered by the police. The motive for the crime is a mystery. The murdered man was unconscious of having offended the Rajah, but stated that the Dowager Ranee had consulted him regarding the state of the Rajah's mind, and he had given directions for his cure. He had only once visited the palace. It was possible that the Rajah had been induced to believe that he was employed by the Dowager Ranee in the work of incantation against him, or that there was some intrigue between them. The trial, which lasted a considerable time, created a profound sensation in Orisa, in consequence of the special sanctity both of the accused and the murdered man. The No case since the famous Baroda trial has excited so much interest. The Rajah is the hered-

tting the Rajah, but the Judge convicted a though, curiously enough, he sentenced a only to transportation for life. The Rajaz wappeals from this sentence to the High urt. He is only 22 years of age, and is said have hitherto led a blameless life."

THE SORBOWS OF GENIUS.

The night is waning, and the hush of inspira-tion makes the sanctum solemn. The news editor has just written himself a New York editor has just written himself a New York dispatch teiling all about the sea-serpent. The political editor is just closing a crusher full of blood and thunder, and winding up with a terrific exposure. The proof-reader is opening a new case of oencils for the purpose of marking all the errors in six lines of proof. The funny man, from the tearful expression of his sorrowful countenance, is known to be in the throes of a joke. The joke is born, and this is its name:

"A man died in Atchison, Kan, last week, from eating diseased buffalo-meat. A clear case of sulcide from cold bison."

Enter the intelligent compositor—"This Atchison item, what is this last word?"

To bim, the funny man—"Bison."

Intelligent compositor—"B—i—s——n?"

Funny man—"Yes."

The intelligent compositor demands to be informed what it means; and the painstaking

Funny man "Yes."

The intelligent compositor demands to be informed what it means; and the painstaking funny man, with many tears, explains the joke, and, with great elaboration, shows forth how it is a play on "cold pisen."

"O yes," says the intelligent compositor, and retires. Sets it up "cold poison."

Funny man groams, takes the proof, seeks the intelligent compositor, and explains that he wishes not only to make a play on the word "pisen," but also on the word "bison."

"And what is that?" asks the intelligent compositor.

compositor.

The funny man patiently explains that it means "buffalo." neans "buffalo."
"O yes," shouts the intelligent compositor;
"now I understand."
Mortified funny man retires, and goes home
n tranquil confidence and growing fame.
Paper comes out in the morning "cold buf-

Tableau. Red fire and slow curtain. SINGING AGAINST TIME.

New York Herald, May 31.

Just what Mrs. Maud Giles means to accom plish by her proofs of vocal endurance, one of which was listened to last evening at the ball of the Cooper Union, it would be hard to say. What she proved was that she could sing forty songs of various kinds in the space of three hours, only stopping long enough to take a drink of water between each half-dozen. The length of time consumed in singing each song varied from four to seven minutes. The programme was as varied as it was long, and embraced selections from Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Frederic Clay, Gounod, Harrison Millard, Tom Moore, Offenbach, Handel, Gottschalk, Mozart, and many other classic and popular composers. Mrs. Giles showed no partiality, but did her best by each. She opened her concert with Millard's "Watching," and ended with the grand scena and aris from "Der Freischuetz." Ballad music is the best suited to her pure soprano voice, which is very sweet and sympathetic in quality. That she has wonderful powers of endurance there can be no doubt. Of course the concert consisted of nothing but Mrs. Giles' songs and their accompaniment, and, while it may be questioned whether a one-woman concert will ever become popular, it may be contended that one good singer is better than a dozen poor ones. The fresh quality is this singer's voice noticed at the berinning of the concert lost nothing as the hands of the great clock over the stage turned on, and her claim was successfully proved. Her method of singing is excellent, and her manner cool and collected. That she pleased her audience was evident from the strong disposition it showed to demand encores, which, under the circumstances, would have been very much like carrying coals to Newcastle. Besides displaying her endurance, Mrs. Giles displaying her endurance, mas a quarter past 8 and ended at twenty-three minutes past 11, and the singer said when she was done that she could have sung another three hours without tiring. After singing two hours and a quarter, and singing all that time, she sat down several times for about one the Cooper Union, it would be hard to say. What she proved was that she could sing forty

A CAR FOR AN EMPEROR. New York Tribune.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is having a street-car built for his own use, by John Stephenson & Co., of Twenty-seventh street.

"NOT AT HOME."

Detroit Free Frees.

A sign on a house on Croghan street informs

the public that washing is done there, and it was quite natural that a mechanic working near by

quite natural that a mechanic working near by should take a bundle under his arm and call there and ask of the boy on the step:

"Bub, is the washwoman in?"

"No, sir!" was the prompt reply, "there's no washwoman here at all!"

"But that sign says washing done here," remarked the man.

"Spose it does?" remarked the boy, in a higher key—"spose it does! A lady may become the victim of unfortunate circumstances to such an extent that she is willing to wash and iron shirts and sheets, but that doesn't make a washwoman of her, does it?"

"I thought it did," said the man.

"Humph! If you draw a buggy down to the shop to be repaired, does that make a horse of you?"

The man was silently turning away when the boy added:

"If you want to find the lady of unfortunate circumstances, go round to the side door, but the washwoman isn't at home."

QUIPS. Boston Commercial Bulletin,
A guyed book-Tupper's Proverbial Philoso-

Aurora Borealis is the pole light way of pro-

We notice that the bankrupt hosiery-dealers have a very small stock-in trade. The Canadian Boat Song is thought by some to be an unfinished production because it's a crew-ditty.

An American who recently visited the studio of Meissonier accidently sat down upon the artist's palette, which was covered with paint and had been carelessly left upon a chair. The great painter was profuse in apologies; but the American is said to have utilized the circumstance by having the seat of his pantaloons framed, and offers it as "Meissonier's last work; price only \$20,000." Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

Berry nice—The strawberry. A spark air-rester-The lovers' gate.

With the Communists, it is not the "wager is in," but the sin of wages. What is the difference between a grass plat during a drought and a washerwoman's house? One is a dry lawn, and the other a laundry. "Bill," said one apprentice to another, "my boss is a better man to work for than your'n. My boss ann't always 'round his shop, interfer-ing with his own business."

Mobbing the Shah.

When the Shah of Persia was proceeding to the mosque of Teberan to obtain a blessing on the European journey which he was undertaking, a crows of soldiers surrounded the carriage and presented a petition for a leave of absence Ah immediate acquiescence not being youch-afed, they began to throw stones at the monarch and his attendants, smashing the carriage

vered from the confusion into which they had en thrown by the assault, and arrested siz o

BLANCHARD---CHAPMAN.

To the Easter of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 1.—Your readers will be in quiring for the provocation which should call for so decisive a blow from an aged minister as was reported in your issue of this morning, on the Northwestern train, near Wheaton. President Blanchard was well known for heavy blows

the Northwestern train, near Wheaton. President Blanchard was well known for heavy blows in the Abolition days, and his reputation is widely esteemed for thorough work in the present Anti-Lodge movement. The transaction of Friday is his first departure from the field of forensic strife; and no one can deny that his work was well done here.

It is generally known in Wheaton that, since the church trials of last winter, when Mr. Chapman was expelled and President B. acquitted, the former has persistently followed up the abuse heaped upon the latter in those meetings. Not only has he sized them, at three different times, abused and insulted President B. openly, but also other members of the College-church, especially the Kev. H. H. Himan, an old missionary, highly esteemed in Wheaton, and widely also in this State and Wisconsin.

This was the state of the case up to last night, when Mr. C. came and seated himself upon the arm of the seat in front of President Blanchard, and, after glaring at him a few minutes, broke out with an attempt to call him to an account for supposed misdeeds. From a purely secular view, the result is justified by all who knew the facts, outside of Mr. Chapman's circle; and the loud and prolouged applause from the crowd in Justice Smith's office, when he put the fine at the lowest legal limit, and cheerfully threw in the costs, showed the popular feeling. Of course, from the Christian standpoint, the act must be condemned; and none do se more severely than President Blanchard himself did in entering his plea. It is hoped that this will be an end to one part at least of the disagreement at Wheaton.

Better Late than Never!

Better Late than Never! "Don't put off until to-morrow what can and should be done to-day" is wise. If you have never used Sozodon for your teeth, make a bee-line to the druggest and get a bottle and begin to use it at once. "Verb. sap."

For allments of the stomach and bowels, San ford's Jamaica Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Feature of Greek Art.—A glance at the casts of any specimens of Greek art which have come down to us, shows the hair brought low on the forehead. This was a classic notion of youth and beauty, and was applied in all staines of Greek divinities. The same idea is now popular among young women in the fashion of clipping the front hair and letting it fall over the forehead. The fashion is necessary in most cases, because of the want of a full growth of hair. The ordinary dressings fail to reach the sources of the hair and aid its growth. Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, without the slightest offensive smell, a gentle istimulus to the scalp, which it softens and cleanses of dandruff, does reach these, and effectively assists nature in producing thick, soft, lustrous locks. Petroleum, as an illuminator and lubricator, is known wherever the foot of civilization treads; and now it is fast becoming quite as well known as a remedial agents Purified into Carboline, it has proved a perfect curative of diseased hair. Let the lady, provoked at her thin and faded locks, try Carboline; let the man, annoyed day and night with a dry and itching scalp, covered with dandruff, and hair that is neither a covering or an ornament, try Carboline; let the girl who "bangs," and "puffs," and "frizzles" in an endeavor to make the most of a scanty suit of hair, try Carboline, and one and all will consecut to all that is claimed for it. Kennedy & Co., Pittsburg, agents. For sale by all druggists.

SANFORD'S

SNEEZING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CA-TARRY: THICK, VELLOW, AND POUR MATTERY AG CUNCLATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRIE; BOTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATHSONE MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND UL THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CA-TARRH. ALSO, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, AND

LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

THREE AUTHENTIC CURES. A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen; I beg leave to say that I have seld several dozen of Sanford's Radical Cure during the last year, and know of many cases that have been relieved by it, also three cases inwhich cure have been effected. From the above named facts I am convinced that it is the best remedy for this disagreesable compisini that has yet been offered to the public.

Respectfully.

70 Main-st., Petaluma, Cal., Feb. 17, 1878.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION. A Drugrist's Testimeny.

Gentlemen: We have been selling Sasford's Radiesi
Cure for the last year. On the start our sales were
small; the people were incredulous, it being to most of
them a new preparation, and they could buy so many
cheaner remedies for 25 cents and 50 cents. Now the
price is no object. We sell more of the Hadical Cure
than all other catarrh remedies put together, and I
have yet to hear of a case that it has not given the most
omplete satisfaction.

19 W. High-st., Oskaloosa, Ia.

MORE SATISFACTION. Messrs. Weeks & Potter:
Dear Sirs: Your Sanford's Radical Cure sells better,
and gives more satisfaction than any similar preparation we have ever handled.
Respectfully, C. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
Prop's Wakefield's Family Medicines,
Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 18, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nassi cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the actidised blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the gern of the disease. Price, with improved inhaler and Treatise, 31 Sold by all druggists, and by WEERS & POTTER Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

RHEUMATISM. Nothing in the world of remedies that can compare with cecco COLLINS' cecco **VOLTAIC PLASTERS**

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:
Gentlemen: One year ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatian in my right hip, to which I was subject. I tried the various liniments and rheumatic cures, but without the least benefit, when my son, a druggist, suggested one of your Collins' Voltaic Plasters. The effect was almost immediately well again, and was able to work upon my farm as usual, whereas, before the application of the Plaster, I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A lew weeks since, one wear from the first stack, the disease returned, but am happy to say the second Plaster provides efficacious as the first, and I am nas cured her of a very since head, and the country of the control of the control of the country of the co

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Places with a highly Medicated plaster, as seen in the above Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists through-but the United States and Canadas, and by WERKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st ..

Company, No. 52 Wall-St.

NEW YORK. April 24, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the Election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THURB-DAY, the sith of June ext. at 1, p. m. The transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3, p. m., and open on MONDAY, June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

ALBERT KEEF, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

April 22, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cheesgo. Rock Island & Pacific Haffroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, as 11 o'clook a. m.

B. H. TOWA. Secretary.

June 2, 1877. 29, 021 36, 230 1, 267, 197 353, 798 6, 817 57, 087 26 boxed: sweet-pickled hams. 767%c for land, 6667c averages; new do. 7467%c; green hams. 5465%c for same averages; new do. 7467%c; green hams. 5465%c for Bacon quoted at 464%c for shoulders. 5465%c for all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Wa did acked.

GREASE—Wa did ac Flour, pris. 1878. 1872. 1877. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1877. 25, 733 48, 72 25, 734 48, 72 25, 734 48, 732 28, 737 18, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71, 738 71,

were again on the down-grade, after a firm open-ing. The May deals were over, the deliveries made, and most of the trades closed up. The de-liveries on June contracts were small on wheat,

\$499,800,304 537,710,085 514,313,151 600,592,591

157, 444, 151 170, 669, 895 174, 723, 144 201, 490, 958

anything desirable. Eggs were rather weak.

Lake freights were in moderate demand, and steady, at 2c asked for corn to Buffalo and 1%c bid for sail vessels. Room was taken for 113,000 bu wheat, 401,000 bu corn, 48,000 bu outs, and

May 25, W'k end'g May 18, 155,021,400 W'k end'g May 11, 152,740,464 W'k end'g May 4, 161,067,046

GOVER

States & of '81.

States & of '85.

States & 20s of '85.

States & 20s of '87.

States & 20s of '87.

States & 20s of '81.

States & 20s of '81.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Cont bonds (long)

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COIN AND GREENBACKS.
Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.

abacks were 99% 299%c on the

GOVERNMENT BONDS

ro City 7 per cent bonds (long) 102
ro City 7 per cent sewerage (long) 102
ro City 7 per cent sewerage (long) 102
ro City 7 per cent water (long) 102
ro City 7 per cent bonds
ro City 7 per cent bo

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 1.—Gold opened at 101, de-lined to 100%, at which it closed. Borrowing stes flat to 2 per cent per aunum, 1-64 until Mon-NEW YORK.

Governments weak and lower.
Railroad bonds strong.
State securities quiet.
The stock market was weak early in the day, and prices fielded is to 1% per cent, but subsequently there was a recovery of it to 1 per cent in the entire list, and a firm tone characterized the dealings. Towards the close the market became suddenly active and exhibited a marked bonyancy. Prices advanced to it 63% in the entire list, New Horsey Gentral and flock island leading the upward latter 1445 6116. At the close the highest prices of its day were current.

hay were current. The close the highest prices flay were current. Transactions argregated 116,000 shares, of 1,300 were Now York Central, 21,000 Eric, 1,300 were Now York Central, 21,000 Eric, 1,000 Lakamana, 6,400 horris 15,000 Lakamana, 6,400 horris 15,000 Lakamana, 6,400 horris 4 Essex, 100 Futuare & Hudson, 3,000 Hudson, 100 Futuare & Hudson, 3,000 Lakamana, 6,400 horris 4 Essex, 100 Futuare & Hudson, 3,000 Futuare & Hudson, 3,000

he Treasurer disbursed \$260,000.

the Wookly bank attement is as follows.

and Increase, \$25,500; apocie, decrease, \$2.

and Increase, \$35,000; apocie, decrease, \$2.

atta, increase, \$382,000; direculation, decrease, \$3.

atta, increase, \$382,000; direcula

POREIGN EXCHANGE. The rates current in New York and Chic

liveries on June contracts were small on wheat, and only fair on corn and provisions, but there was no particular pressure to sell corn, as most of the deliveries had been placed. The receipts of grain were smaller, while those of hogs were large for the closing day of the week, and the footings for the past week and month showed a heavy aggregate. The shipping movement was not very active. active.
The dry-goods market was devoid of new fea-The dry-goods market was devoid of new features. A fair seasonable demand for staple and fancy goods existed, and the general tenor of prices was steady. Groceries met with increased attention, and were generally firmer than at the beginning of the week, though no article in the list was subjected to any quotable change. The butter market was weak all around, with some grades belling lower. Cheese also was dull and declining, with full creams offered at 7½@7½c. Dried fruits and fish remained as last quoted. There was a fair inquiry for oils, paints, and colors at about previous quotations. Leather was dull and weak. Tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood also were quoted dull.

The cargo lumber market was firm under a continued good demand, with light offerings. A few sales were made at a shade better prices than were previously obtained for inch and two-inch stuff. The yard market was unchanged, being fairly active. The wool, broom-corn, and seed markets were quiet. Hay was weak under large offerings of pressed and loose, with only a few local buyers in the market. The demand for green fruits was good, and domestic varieties were nearly all soid early, berries taking the lead as usual. Foreign fruits were abundant and sather quiet. The sapply of poultry was smaller, and a stronger market was noticed for anything desirable. Eggs were rather weak.

Lake freights were in moderate demand, and steady, at 2c asked for corn to Buffalo and 1½c

9.50 for mass, and 12 a. were steady and outset at 80.009 (el. 23) for hame.

Gild. 25 for hame.

FLOUR—Was rather more active, and outse weak in an irregular way.

Save were reported of 300 bris winters and 840 pril 85 for weak reported of 300 bris winters and 840 pril 85 for weak reported of 300 bris winters and 840 pril 85 for weak reported of 300 bris winters and 840 pril 85 for several seve May. 97,443 488,608 20.321

Total. 437,056 2,611,517 140,581

CATTLE—The past week's market differed in no very important particular from that of the week before. From first to last there was an absence of anything more than a moderate degree of activity, and orices throughout were weak and variable. The supply, both as to quantity and quality, was much the same as for the previous week, the receipts amounting to about 21, 200 head, and consisting for the most part of fair to choice steers, weighing from 1,030 to 1,400 hs, for which the ruling prices were \$3,7564.75. There were sales of inferior grades as low as \$2,002,25, and some fancy steers were taken by exporters at \$3,5065.70, but sales at prices above \$5,00 or under \$3,00 did not cut much of a figure in the week 2004,25, and some fancy steers were taken by exporters at \$3,5065.70, but sales at prices above \$5,00 or under \$3,00 did not cut much of a figure in the weak of a minute of a figure in the week 2004,25, and some fancy steers were taken by exporters at \$3,5065.70, but sales at prices above \$5,00 or under \$3,00 did not cut much as an inevitable result, prices for the same and the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure in the weak of a supply of business. A continual motion of a figure to the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure in the weak of the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure to the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure in the weak of the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure to the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure to the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure to the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure to the supply of business. A continual motion of a figure and the supply of business. A continual motion of a supply motion of the supply of business. A continual figure of a supply of business. A continu

bid for sail vessels. Room was taken for 113,000 bu wheat, 401,000 bu corn, 48,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

Through rates by lake and canal were steady, at 7½c for corn and 8½c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 9c for corn to New York, and 10½c fordo to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally firm, on the Lasis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New York, and the Lasis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New York an important anction sale of staple domestle dry goods. According to the catalogue, 11,000 packages were to be sold, but the number actually disposed of reached nearly 16,000, of an agregate value of something like \$2,250,000. The attendance of buyers was large, the bidding was spirited, and the prices realized were satisfactory. One year ago a similar sale was held, at which 6,000 cases were offered and 12,000 sold. The effect of that sale was to seasoly strengthen the general market, and it is expected that the sale of Wednesday in the sale was to seasoly strengthen the general day is twill also have a beneficial effect. In the well-known corporation brands: Pepperell Manu-Mapafacturing Company, Boston Duck Company, Company, Palmer Mill. Laconia Company, Franklin neutai Mills, Otis Company, Warren Cotton Mills, Thorndike Company, Oriental Pript Works, and weighing 800 to 1.100 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

to 1,050 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heliers, stags.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heliers, stags.

Inferior—Light and stages are stages.

Inferior—Light and stages are stages are stages.

Inferior—Light and stages are stages are stages.

Inferior—Light and GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in fair retail request. The rea-eral market is weak, under fair supplies, with some parties anxious to realize. It is understood that there is considerable corn in the country yet. We

New York fine sait, \$1.00 per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dalry, with baza, \$3.50; dalry, without baga, \$3.00; dalry, without baga, \$3.00; dalry, without baga, \$3.00; dalry, without baga, \$3.00; Ashro, \$3.00; as

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle. 8,056

...21, 227 ...20, 145 ...24, 764 ...21, 700 ...22, 104 ...22, 104

1,433 1,110 2,880 3,812 3,696

ock from January to June 1
compare as follows:
Cattle
Gattle
98, 318
94,508
94,508
93,410
93,410
93,410
93,400
93,809
972,304

.....482,713 1,448,138

- 78, 835 879, 317 89, 546 579, 161 - 79, 958 342, 462 - 92, 479 871, 969 - 97, 149 438, 608

Total.

Hogs. 15, 346 17, 858 19, 687 22, 313 18, 491 14, 500

108, 190 71, 809 70, 286 70, 659 117, 850 106, 814

4.865 2,867 5,835 5,425 4,710

161, 789

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. June 1.— COTTON — Quiet at 11%Galilde; futures barely steady; June. 11.57Gali.58c; July. 11.63841.63c; August. 11.60Gali.68c; Septamber. 11.63641.63c; Septamber. 11.63641.63c; November. 11.60Gali.61c; December. 10.60Gali.13c; November. 11.10Gali.01c; December. 10.60Gali.13c; November. 11.10Gali.10c; Junuary. 11.10Gali.10c; Peterdary. 11.14Gali.16c; March.11.21 Gali.23c; April. 13Gli.32c.

FLOUR—Unchanged. with limited demand; recepts 6.50 byls. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn. Mal.—Steady and unchanged. Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; recepts 17.000 bu; No. 3 spring. \$1.00; No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.00; No. 2 Mijwaukec. \$1.00; No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.00; No. 2 Mijwaukec. \$1.00; No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.00; No. 2 Mijwaukec. \$1.00; No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.00; No. 2 Mijwaukec. \$1.00; No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.00; No. 2 Mijwaukec. \$1.00; No. 3 chicago. \$1.00; No. 1 white. \$1.21; No. 2 spring. Junc. \$1.00641.60; No. 1 white. \$1.21; No. 2 spring. Junc. \$1.00641.60; No. 2 Northwestern. June. \$1.00641.10. Rye steady and unchanged. Ged. Barloy duli and unchanged. Corn moderately active; receipts. 113,000 bu; mixed Western. 27G300; White do. 27G335c; round yellow, 47c. Oass less active; receipts. 113,000 bu; mixed Western. 27G300; White do. 27G335c.

Hay—Steady and unchanged.

Hors—Unchanged. Molasses duil and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses duil and unchanged. Rice duel and unchanged. Perroleuw—Quiet and steady; crude. 734G74c; refined. 114c.

ERORIPTS—Wheat, 54.000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; oata, 25,000 bu.

St. Oud bu.

MILWAUKER.

MI

ST. LOUIS.

ST. CO.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. CO.

ST.

CINCINNATI, June I.—Hoos—Steady and firm; common, \$2,75@3.00; light, \$3.50@3.25; packing, \$3.15@8.35; butchers', \$3.30@3.40; receipts, 1,254; shipments, \$50.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet saturday, in consequence of the meagre offerings. A cargo of piece stuff and two or more of inch were disposed of at a shade better prices than have been obtained heretofore. Piece stuff was firm at \$8.37½, and inch at \$8.509, 50 for common and \$10.00211.30 for medium. Choice inch was quoted at \$12.00213.50. The receipts were heavy the list of the week, but nearly all the stuff went directly to the yards. Some of it had been sold to arrive, otherwise it would have stopped at the cargo docks. The receipts of lumber this spring are rar ahead of those of last, but the offerings on the wholesale market are much less. The gain is partly in receipts from tast are much less. The gain is partly in receipts from Lake Huron and partly from east shore ports, where local yard-men have bought dry lumber or logs, and had the latter sawn and forwarded. The heavy fleets are not coming in this year. The logs supply is short, and late in coming out of the rivers, hence manufacturers could not run all their mills and rush the product to market.

Sales Saturday included cargo schr J. Parker, from Chakes at \$0.00. Schr Magger Thompson, from White Lakes \$0.000 ft common strips and conds at \$10.75; 4.000 fm. Schr Magger Thompson, from White List, Out from Late Wington, 215.5.

The yard market was tolerably steady under a fair inquiry from the factor. Quosations:

They ard market was tolerably steady under a fair inquiry from the factor. Quosations:

They ard market was tolerably steady under a fair inquiry from the factor. Quosations:

They ard market was tolerably steady under a fair first and second count, 154 and 2 inch. \$32.00634.00 Third clear, 164.01 inch. \$32.00 LUMBER.

ngles. "A" standard to extra.

in ce sivers the drives are coming gracially. The Wiss are coming the six of the coming the common and Chippewa Rivers are so low that the log are at a stand-still, and, unless heavy rains fals soon that the Mississippi fitter Logzing company will spend wise improving the store will be hung up. It is reported about \$50,000 the fitter Logzing company will spend wise improving the Chippewa and branches. Shower will reach 130,000,000 fiter Logzing company will spend wise improving the Chippewa and branches. Shower will reach 130,000,000 fit.

The Saginaw correlation of the above mentioned journal says the old stock of lumber there has been formally about one-third for the mills are running, and creatly reduced, and fire is little seft on the market. Only 300 cm one-third of the mills are running, and these irregulary. The cut of timber to May 250 cm one case to Chicago to date, while in ordinary sorings it reaches 100,000,000. About 12,000,000 ft have been sent to Chicago to date, with its as much as was shipped to the Western market during last year. Another unsual feature is the shipping of Saginaw immer to boom limits, without as exception, and all the streams furnishing the Saginaw despiton, and all the streams.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 1-11:30 a. m.-FLOUE-No. 1. 252; GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 11s; No. 2. 10s 10d; spring, No. 1. 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1. 10s 10d; No. 2. 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d; Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 9d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 42s 6d. Lard, 35s
Liverpool. June 1—Corron—Firm at 61496 3-16d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 10,600.

ican, 10,600.

GRAIN-California white wheat, average, 10s 3d@ 10s 10s; club, 10s 9d@11s 3d; spring, 8s 10d@2s 6d; winter, 10s 10d@11s, Fiour-Western canal, 24s@25s, cdr. One-New Western mixed, 23s@23s 9d; Western mixed, ed, old, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Oats-American, 3s 2d. Barley-American, 3s 4d. Prime mess beef.

PEAS—Canadian, 35a.
CLOVER SEED—American, 40@42a.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 428:24ds.
Private delication of the control of the con LINSERD OIL-278.

RESIN-COMMON. 43 9d; pale, 12a.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -23s 6d.

CHEESE-American. 49s 6d.

LONDON, June 1. - TALEDW-98a.

ANTWERP, June 1. - PETROLEUM-26a.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Paracleus — Frin; refined, 11%c; crude, in barparacleus — Frin; refined, 11%c; crude, in barreis-gesse;
reis-gesse;
reis-g

Toledo, O., June 1.—Grain.—Wheat opened frm closing dull; No. 12 white, 4sc: mixed, ket cull at 890.002 11.00. Hye—Mar-Willer of the control INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.-FLOUR-Quiet and un-INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red. \$1.00. Corn steady at 30c. Oats steady at 236.25c. 13ye. 51652c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet: shoulders, 35ye. clear rib, 45ye. Lard, 46ye. Hams. 64ye.
BUFFALO, June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales No. 1 Milwaukee club at \$1.00. Corn quiet and casy; sales is, cop bu No. 2 mixed western 46c. 10 arrive. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barier inactive. CAMAL PERIORE—Steady sheat, 534c; corn, 45ye.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer: extra, \$1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)1.13\(\overline{6}\)

BOSTON, June 1.—FLOUR-Dull and unchanged, GRAIN-Corn duil: mixed and yeilow, 50@53c. Oats Oswego, June 1.—Grain—Wheat steady; red Ohio, 15; high mixed Toledo, 47c.

PEORIA, June 1.-HIGHWINES-100 brls

NEW YORK, June 1. -COTTON-Net receipts at all New York, June 1.—COTTON.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 19,000 bales; last year, 9,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,169,000; last year, 3,897,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 16,000; last year, 3,697,000; last year, 3,697,000; last year, 3,697,000; last year, 2,600; stock at year, 3,600; stock at Just year, 2,600; stock at all interior towns, 5,000; same time last year, 428,000; stock at all interior towns, 5,000; same time last year, 8,3000; stock at Liverpool, 1966,000; same time last year, 83,000; stock at Liverpool, 1966,000; same time last year, 83,000; stock at Liverpool, 1966,000; same time last year, 83,000; same time last year, 83,000; tock at Liverpool, 1966,000; last year, 1967,000; last yea

WOOL.

Boston, June 1.—Wool.—Bomand quite limited during the past week. Buyers appear indifferent; no material change in prices; no prospect of any favorable change. Considerable old wool still pressing for sale, nory prises, and for new wools receivers and it difficult to the prices. Only and Pennsylvan X X and above, washed, combing, and defained No. 1 Micoligan, 31c; washed, combing, and defained. WOOL.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O.. June 1.—PETROLEUM—Market un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 94cc.

1.—PETROLEUM—Market opened weak, with sales at \$1.23\frac{1}{2}, declined to \$1.22\frac{1}{2}, advanced to \$1,20%, closing at \$1,23% bid; average ship ments per day for May, 27,004 bris; transactions, 425, 200.
Phyrsburgo, June 1.—Perrolleun—Quiet; crude ansteady at \$1.43% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 11%c. Philadelphia delivery. DRY GOODS.

New York, June I.—Business continues light with package-houses, and the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods in light request at unchanged prices. Prints dull in first hands, but low-priced makes are jobbing in fall quantities. Heavy woolens moved slowly. Dress goods in good demand. Foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON. June 1. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quie

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

American Experience a Warning to Canadians to Avoid It. PROTECTION NO BLESSING. Toronto Globs, June 1.
While a certain class of Canadian politicians

are trying to make people believe that only proection of the American type will save Canadian industries from extinction, American journals are constrained to show how deadly in some instances in its effects upon their con ry system of protection. No branch

are constrained to show how deadly in some instances in its effects upon their commerce has been this very system of protection. No branch of industry has more effectually exemplified this than the shipping trade of the United States. No country in the world has finer or more accessible materials and facilities for shipbuilding than the United States. No country ever made more rapid progress in sin-building than did the United States previous to the year 1853. A magnifiedn coast line, harbors of unparalleled extent and convenience, a large maritime population; cheap wood, iron, and every other ingredient in a ship's composition, every resource, in fact, needed to insure success was found in unlimited profusion in their own territory.

As if to make the present contrast all the more striking, the triumphs of American ships were achieved something more than a century ago over British vessels which enjoyed at that time the full benefits of a protective system. Great Britain was gradually being beaten in the race; ner maritime supernacy was threatened; her ships were losing the reputation they had so long maintained as the carriers of the world's merchandise, when the sagacity of her statesmen broke the tyrannous monopoly of the navigation laws, and applied the principles or free trade to shipping. It is notorious that the earlier successes in Great Britain under the healthy stimulus of competition, British ship-builders and shipowhere were obtained by American clippers transferred to sthe British flag, and that American dockyards supplied the principles or free transferred to othe British flag, and that American dockyards supplied the models he nowers commenced to recain the ground they had under protection ben losing. The introduction of the introduction of the propers of the countries, but then, on the other hand, there cannot be propersive to the other hand, there cannot be provided the propersion of the provided ship of the provided countries, but then, on the other hand, there cannot not the repairs of foreig

Even if we give the Confederate crulsers the benefit of the fall from 2,379,000 tons in 1800 to 1,518,000 in 1865,—the intervening period being that of the Civil War,—what can be said for any. Dolicy that practically keeps the shipping industry of such a great producing nation as the United States in a condition of stagnation for ten years of unwonted progress in all other clienty in foreign trade between 1852 and 1875 countries. The British tonnage employed exclusively in foreign trade between 1852 and 1875 countries from 2,449,362 tons in the former to 4,593, tonnage stood at a pairty 80,000 tons better at the done at the beginning. Meantime the growth don American exports had increased more than four-fold, and American imports more than show this:

ials used in ship-building would "carry diamay into all the ship-yards in Canada." But the Canadian ship, trading or seeking a charter in a foreign port, is only in the same category as Canadian wheat, Canadian cattle, Canadian cheese, Canadian swing-machines. Canadian boots and shoes, Canadian tweed, or any other article raised or manufactured for foreign demand, and having to meet foreign competition. Its price will be settled by the competition it is subjected to abroad; the profit by the cost at which it can be raised or produced at home. Put a tar on everything the farmer uses or employs, and he will find Canadian wheat-growing as unprofitable as American ship-building, and so through the whole list.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Monday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO & Ciark at. (Shorman Rouse) and a

Pullinan Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago Noother road runs Pollman or any other form of de-Donole corner of Western Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-se, Andlaua-av., and Sixtonnies,
and Canal and Sixtoenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 56 Clarge,
st., and at depots.

Adiora Passenger
Dewner 3 Grove Accom'dation 5:30 2. m. 8:33 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:30 0. m. 7:33 5. m.
Omaha Night Express 9:30 5. m. 6:53 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:30 5. m. 6:53 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:05 5. m. 6:53 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:05 5. m. 6:53 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:05 5. m. 6:53 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:05 5. m. 6:53 4. m.
Freebort & Dubusue Express 9:05 5. m. 6:53 4. m. Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wase Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omahaw the Pacine Express.

CHICAGO. ALTUN & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Bridge as
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Eandoinheit. Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.

Moulie & New Orleans Ex.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.

19:00 a. m.

17:55 m.

17:55 m.

17:50 a. m.

17:50 Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKES & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Lepot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticks.

Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Housa.

and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

Milwaukee Express...

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Hay, and Menasha through
Day Express...

Wisconsin towa, and Minnesota Green
Hay, Stevens Point, and Ashiland through Night Express...

Disconsin & Minnesota Green
Hay, Stevens Point, and Ashiland through Night Express...

Tickets for St. Paul

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pa and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frai du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-according toker office. 121 Randolph-st.. near Clark.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00a. m. 76:35 n. m. Day Express 9:00 n. m. 7:40 n. m. 7: PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAL Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building foot of Monroe st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Rose,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Ciluton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Cincinnatí, Indianapolis, Lou-isvílle, Columbus & Kast Day Express. \$ 8:40 a m. * 8:10 p. m. Nignt Express. \$ 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:39 a m. KANKAKEE LINE

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Depart. Arrive.

Sign Express. 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Suren and Sherman sta. Tickst Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

All meals on the Omaba Express are served in dhing cara, at 73 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily "9 a m. Saturiay's Boat Milwaukee, etc., daily "9 a m. For Maoistee, Ludington, etc., daily "9 a m. For Maoistee, Ludington, etc., daily "7 p. m. For St. Joseph, etc., daily "7 p. m. For St. Joseph, etc., daily "7 p. m. For St. Joseph, etc., daily "10 a m. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday Toman Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday, Tuesday, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m. Pocks foot of Michican-ay, "Sundays excepted. MISCELLANEOUS.

204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

RELIG

The Rev. Philip Sci the Revised Tr the B What the Creator

Creatures-Sermo W. N. Vai An Evangelical Discou of Brooklyn-Men

at Centenary The Labor Problem Consi Charles Hall Ever

School We of the Union Theological the Bible, preached in the Church, corner of Indiana first street, yesterday more the word is a light untuinto my path.—Praims, ciz.

The Bible, he said, was institution, everywhere p of God, an omnipresent po of Heaven in which we wer was the reflection of a per with God in the beginn from Him, and was made i The written and spo two-fold nature,—human we could only understand keeping this in view. As it was written, translated sold, given away, and ex-man books. Next to His

stowed no greater gift e original work was in Hebr had not seen fit to supply failible translations, no m must study, and reflect, a must study, and reflect, a over and over again, so the come our possession, our self-acquired inheritance, continually employed frestudy, circulation, explans of the Word, and the tas hausted. The book was a tain from which were cwaters of life.

As long as the true religion the Hebrew race, that in as a medium, and as long themselves understood in as a medium, and as long themselves understood in heient; but as they seatte sary to translate the I Greek, which was done 30 When the Christian religing Romans, a translation essential; and when Christian but the Northern and Wester of the Church in civilizing lations into their language dark ages depended for edge of the Bible on preasure were written out, were per account of their expensive of the Bible into a language of the Bible into a language of the Bible into a language. The tion was made in the eighterable Bede.

tion was made in the eighterable Bede.

He then referred to subtations and to the Reform in numerous ones. Thost tury were greatly superior lations, since the render ical, stiff, starched, and ductions of the spirit of Clish version, upon the winade,—the most accurate blessing to the Anglo-Sarbic to Tyndale's, he came to 1611—which he said had a purpose ever since.

to say in the version to be and families. Could the clearer and stronger with clearer and stronger with fusion and strife? The I ly changed within the land necossitate slight translation with a view the crally intelligible. The were the best we could he to the end of time. Any grate upon the cars associations. Some attendange to the idlom of the but substituting "I comman" for "a certain rice what was needed was site old version. Quite a nutobsolete; others had so that they now convey ideas from what they did were certain errors of the from imperfect knowledges; and there we had a great many lucons same word being translating uages; and there we had a great many lucons same word being translating that different ideas veyed. Distinctions and Hebrew were obliter mentioned Hades and Si the unseen world—the wordspirit world; and Gehment; yet in our version translated alike. Shee death, and should be ke death, and should be word that the italicised wo whereas they were inter tors for the purpose of clearer. In most cases use whatever, and in original force of the land was the obliteration of poetry and prose. The many real improvement would make it more into the, and bring the Word heart and mind. The of how to bring this about He adverted to the numer translators in 1870. biblical scholars of othe vited—of American as were two companies in engaged on the Old Ton the New, and the changed for comment frences which could noted in an appendix. compieted in three or would be issued by the for the different chure amended revision shall present Bible and be and private families.

was a good one, it woo was a still better revision shall present Bible and be and private families.

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was a good one, it woo was a still better revision shall present Bible and be and private families.

GOD'S SERMON BY THE I ing preached in the U Church, corner of I Washington street. light, owing to the ex The reverend gentlem eleventh chapter of J The speaker went on appeared upon the ear ness and raising the wonderful words of knowledged the King "The Master is con Man was the con Man was the creat expected perfection origin was divine. I holiness, for lovine, God. The text implit to our destiny. God should die, or that me service of Satan. Mathat every man who

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ROAD TIME TABLE. ND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

ne Pullman or any other form of

TON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO ITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Vest Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and at. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

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10:10a. m. 4:002 m.

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GAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. of Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran Facilic Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave, Arrive,
and Air Line)... 7:00 h. m. 6:55 p. m.
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50 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

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RN ILLINOIS BAILROAD. A.st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.

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JAMES. TE DISPENSARY.

almes for the past 38 years has stood at in the treatment of all special and dre inmediate attention. A book for he should marry ? Why not ? Only ? Gall or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms navas merts another. Address requiring atom, home and heard accommodated, hours 5 a. M. to ? P. M., Sunday, 19-33.

The design of the physicians of Paris, New York, and Lon-YLUS charges, re-charges, re-long stand-

The Rev. Philip Schaff Discourses on the Revised Translation of the Bible.

RELIGIOUS.

What the Creator Demands of His Creatures-Sermon by the Rev. W. N. Vandever.

at Centenary Church, De Laber Problem Considered by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest ... Sunday-

of Brooklyn-Memorial Services

THE BIBLE. THE REV. PHILIP SCHAAPP, D. D.,

School Work.

of the Union Theological Seminary, and one of the Commission which is engaged in translating the Commission which is engaged in translating the Bible, preached in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, yesterday morning. His text was:

The word is a light unto my feet, and a light nato my path.—Prains, cir., 105.

The Bible, he said, was not a book, but an institution, everywhere present in the Church of God, an omnipresent power in the Kingdom of Heaven in which we were. The word of God was the reflection of a personal word that was with God in the beginning, that came down from Him, and was made flesh for our salvation. The written and spoken word had a two-fold nature,—human and divine,—and we could only understand the Bible properly by keeping this in view. As a human production

light, owing to the extremely stormy weather. The reverend gentleman took his text from the eleventh chapter of John, twenty-eighth verse. The speaker went on to say that if Jesus Christ appeared upon the earth to-day, banishing sickness and raising the dead, and speaking His wonderful words of wisdom, he would be acknowledged the King and leader of men.

"The Master is come and calleth to thee."

knowledged the King and leader of men.

"The Master is come, and calleth to thee."

Man was the creature of the Creator, and he expected perfection from the Creator. Man's origin was divine. Man's soul was made for holiness, for loving, trusting, and glorifying God. The text implied that Christ had a right to our deatiny. God never intended that man should die, or that man should be forced to the service of Satan. Man's soul was 'immortal, so that every man who died impenitent was defeating, in a sense, the intention of his Creator. The speaker then went on to show by what right God sustained His Mastership. By rirtue of man's divine origin, he had a direct claim upon God. God had a claim upon his gratitude and fidelity. A claim of gratitude and love was due God for our preservation, nearly as much as for our creation. knowing that God preserved man, gratitude was due Him for His love and mercy. All men were redeemed by right, and, there was no reason for infidelity. Mgn was not by right achild of evil. Jesus' dying upon the cross was to save men from torment and destruction, and to

An Evangelical Discourse by Dr. Ouyler,

The control of the co

pose.

Gen. Chetlain opened with a brief address. The honor of the invitation was entirely unex pected to him, but he could not allow himself pected to him, but he could not allow himself to see the occasion go by without something being said for patriotism. He believed that the country contained more true patriotism in proportion to the population than the large cities. In the latter a great many bad men congregated, whose motives were manifestly selfish. Yet the people were inclined to be patriotic, and, when the real time of need comes, they would not be found lacking, as was found to be the case in our late War. He believed patriotism was something that could be cultivated. There was no nation so noted for its patriotism as was the French. The French soldler fought upon honor, with but one idea in view—the salvation of his country. He had the privilege of being in France upon Decoration-Day, soon after the close of the France-Prussian war, and be had witnessed the zeal with which the citizens strewel flowers upon the graves of their dead heroes, who had laid down their lives for them. Although their's was a lost cause, they had done their whole duty, and their best. It was this sentiment that made

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

THE PIRST ANNUAL MEETING
of the Sunday-School Association of the Episcopal Church of this diocese was held at St.
James' Church last evening. The unfavorable
weather interfered somewhat with the attendance, yet the church was comfortably filled. The exercises at the opening were of the usual devotional character, led by the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Rector of the church. These were followed by an address by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, who presided. He spoke of the importance and sacredness of the Prayerof the importance and sacredness of the PrayerBook of the Church by way of introduction,
and urged that if it taught or impressed our principle more than another it was that of education,—the necessity of educating the children.
The organization had his deepest and most
earnest approval, and although he was present
simply to preside, he could not avoid saying so
much. The Association was doing a good
work,—preparing teachers for Sunday-school
work, for the Sunday-school was at the very
foundation of the Church. He closed by saying
that he hoped to see the day when Sundayschool teachers would be as thoroughly prepared for teaching as were the teachers in our
primary schools, and by again assuring the Association of his hearty co-operation.
W. K. Ackerman, President of the Association, was the next speaker. He thought there
was room for vast improvement in the manage-

draw them from evil. Satan was destroving what the Divine Master produced. Christ was that word, life word, and how bruine and the produced of the control o

ieave their impression and direct the youthful minds as they should be directed—to God and the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Lester, of Hyde Park, followed in a few remarks, illustrating the folly of the question and answer system as observed by himself. He thought the trouble was, however, in the method rather than with the teachers. He had met a class which had been studying the history of the Israelites for several months, and found that they knew nothing about them, which had brought him to see the necessity of teaching facts rather than theories. He would make the Sunday-school a part of the Church, and make the studies practical and useful rather than ornamental. He was opposed to perplexing the children by submitting to them theological questions, but would take up St. John, for instance, and by a few questions teach them who he was, when he was born, and what he did, and he would follow this lesson up with similar lessons so simple as to be attractive, which would tend to educate the children in Divine history. He closed by reiterating that it was the method of teaching and not the teachers who were at fault.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, of the Church of the Epiphany, was the next speaker. He had always taken a deep interest in the Sunday-school work, but confessed that he had been at a loss for a successful method. Two things, however, were necessarul method. Two things, however, were necessarul method. Two things,

and all were ready to report for duty in the morning. Soundings were taken and the camp cleared for action, which began with a Sabbath-School Convention. At 8:30 a State Society was formed, a constitution adopted, and officers elected. A sermon on the Sabbath question was preached by Prof. Stone, who maintained the observance of the ancient seventh day. A large crowd was in attendance in the afternoon. Gov. Smith and several other State and city, dignitaries were present. Supt. Whitford participated in the exercises. The discourse by Eider Canright was a continuation of the subject of the foreneon, and was pronounced an able and logical effort. The steamer, towing a large barge, was busily employed in transferring passengers to and from the city. The crowd was estimated at 5,000, and would have been much larger had it been pleasant during the earlier part of the day. Elder H. W. Decker preached at 5 p. m. Elder Olsen delivered the evening discourse. During the day three discourses were delivered in the Scandinavian language.

How They Caught a Sword-Fish.!

Fall Riser (Math.) News.

Caot. Whitmore, of the schooner L. T. Whitmore, which arrived in this city yesterday from Florida, reports that one day during the passage, when apparently becalmed, he threw his log to see if he was making any headway. The log was one of the patent kind. In the course of a few moments Capt. Whitmore took hold of the log line to pull in the log, when, to his astonishment, he found he could not move it. Calling two or three men to his assistance, they finally succeeded in getting the log close up to the vessel, when to their astonishment they discovered that they had a large sword-fish in tow. It is supposed that he grabbed the log when it was first thrown overboard and when in an upright position; that it became wedged in his mouth in some manner, and the more the fish tried to free himself the more did he become snarled up in the log line. However, another

line was made fast to him, and the crew of the Whitmore finally got him on board. He weighed about 300 pounds.

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.
Old shipbuilders remark that Americass have reached a turning point in their experience, where questions long agitated as to the relative cost of ships at home and abroad are settled, for it is demonstrated that tonnage can be put affoat as cheaply in the United States as in Europe, whether iron or wood. In this respect there is no appreciable difference, particularly as to iron (at least so says John Roach); and as respects wood, we can turn out a good first-class ship for less money than ships of equal quality can be produced in any other part of the world. The very best do not cost above \$50 a ton, and contracts can be made as low as \$42 to \$45 per ton. Norwegian "soft wood" or spurce ships are built a little cheaper than American oak and pitch-pine ships, which is the only exception to the foregoing remarks in making a comparison, but they are inferior in rig. spars, and every other respect. They do not class as high nor last as long. Having gained this point, as a consequence of the reduced price of labor and materials. Americans must consider a question of scarcely less importance, viz: the cost of navigating ships. Italians man their vessels with one-half the cost of American crews, Norwegians one-half the cost of American crews, Norwegians one-lighth. These are about the s'andard rates, and the problem to be solved is, How can Americans compared against such odds, however cheaply they may build?—New York Bultetin.

SAGINAW VALLEY COMMERCE. of East Saginaw last month:
 Lath
 12,790,000

 Shingles
 93,420

 Staves
 8,000

 Timber, cubic ft
 8,000

 Timber, number pieces
 272

 Sait, number bis
 22,826

 Wheat, number bu
 13,926

 The total shipments from Saginaw Valley in May

unned.

The schr Ralph Campbell is to be sold for the benefit of her creditors.

The schr Mand of the Mist is fitting out at Deroit. Shortages are complained of at Kingston. Sneak-thieves are troubling the vessel-ma

Sneak thieves are troubling the vessel-masters at Detroit.
The revenue-cutter Johnson goes to the East shore on her next craise.
The canadian tay Jessie is at Windsor, ready for wrecking purposes.
The schr Three Bells, lately aground, released herself, and was at Detroit Saturday.
Capt. George R. Slicer commands the revenue-cutter Fessenden.
The grain-shipments by lake from Milwaukes for the week ending Saturday evening aggregated 51, 100 bu; all wheat.
The rate on corn from Tolede to Buffalo was 13¢c per ba at last advices.
John McGee has been elected Treasurer of the Milwaukee Seamen's Union. John McGee has been elected Treasurer of the Milwaukee Seamen's Union.

The new start City of Detroit has proven herself a good se a boot.

The schr Bay State has entered protest at Toledo in the matter of her collision with the schr La Fettie.

The Canadian prop Asia discharged a cargo of railroad iron at Milwaukee Friday.

The schr Lucerne is reported 823 bu short on her corn cargo from this port to Buffalo. A big mistake somewhere.

The stmr Western Metropolis made the run from

cieveland to Fairport in one hour and twenty minnies, instead of one hour and thirty minutes, as
reported Saiurday.

The repairs on the schr Wells Burt have been
completed at Milwankee at an expense of \$150.

The schrs Mont Blanc and Tempest have left Oswego for this port with coal cargors, taken at 80c
wer ton.

Church and Hill, the wreckers, have succeeded
in raising seventy tons of iron ore from the sunken
achr Dick Sommers, at Poverty Island.

The steam wrecking-barge Monitor has left Detroit for Thander Bay, were she will endeavor to
raise the cargo of iron ore on the sunken schr Empire State.

The schr S. A. Wood has recently been purchased by B. L. Pennington, Eq., of Cleveland,
for \$10,000. She is chartered for coal to Sitver
Island, and ore from Marquette to Cleveland.

Freight by the samr India, which arrived at Duluth Wednesday, was delivered to merchants of
St. Paul by the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad in less
than ten days from New York. This can scarcely
be beaten by all-rail lines.

The Michigan Sait Association is offering 9e
from East Saginaw, and 8e from Bay City, on sait
to Chicago, They report the schr Sophia, L. Luff,
Oscoda to Chicago, 7c.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Schr Black Hawk, Muskegon, lumber, Galena Dock.
Schr Japan, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Sturn Metropolis, South Haven, sundries State street.
Sturn Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Sturn Corean, St. Soc. sundries, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Benion Harbor, sundries, State
street.

treet.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Fron New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, jumber, Gas-Hous

illo. Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Market. Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street. Prop Inter-Ocean, Cleveland, coal, east of Rush

Schr Lumberman, Elack Creek, lumber, Market.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Cleveland, coal, east of Rush street.
Schr Argonaut, Cleveland, coal, east of Rush street.
Schr Argonaut, Cleveland, coal, east of Rush street.
Schr Argonaut, Cleveland, coal, east of Rush street.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Silp.
Prop Sky Lark, Michigan City, sundries, State street.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Karly Bird, South Hawen, lumber.
Schr Keile Wildinalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Neile Wildinalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Neile Wildinalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Neile Wildinalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Flying-Mist, Buffalo, 32,000 bn corn.
Schr Flying-Mist, Buffalo, 32,000 bn corn.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 32,000 bn corn.
Schr Flying-Mist, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr Helvetla, Buffalo, 32,000 bn corn.
Schr Helvetla, Buffalo, 32,000 bn corn.
Schr W. H. Rounda, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr W. H. Rounda, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Metropolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Metropolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ketchum, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Ketchum, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Elia Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr Elia Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr Elia Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Jones, Menominee, light.
Schr William Jones, Menominee, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr Wolley of Traverse, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr Jones Pilat, Green Bay, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr William Jones, Munchiee, light.
Schr Graofa & Piler, Manistee, light.
Schr Jones Halter Schree, Light.
Schr Jones Halter Schree, Light.
S

THE CESAREAN OPERATION.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, June 1.—There was told an astonishing tale the other day in the newspapers, including THE TRIBUNE, of the two rural priests in France who had the Cesarean operation perher child. It may seem almost incredible, but there is a treatise on this subject, printed "ex-ciusively for the clergy," at the Rue Cassette, Paris. It is called "La Machialogie," "a treatise upon sins against the Sixth and Ninth Commandments of the Decalogue, and upon all the matrimonial questions which are di-rectly or indirectly linked therewith." There is also an appendix thereto, the "Practical Summary of Sacred Embryology," by Father Debeyne, the editor declaring that his work is "brought up to the present requirements of physiological, natural, and medical science, and of modern legislation." It is a book on the physiological, natural, and medical science, and of modern legislation." It is a book on the confessional, something like the famous manual which lately raised so terrible an agritation in England. There are many passages of it in Latin,—of necessity,—and its classification is remarkably elaborate, as are its details. There is adultery inter solution at confugation, and adultery inter confugation at confugation, and adultery inter confugation at confugation, and adultery inter confugation at eliterius uzorem, it there are paragraphs on desires, looks, dances, plays, reading; there is a chapter—much of it in Latin, for Father Debeyne says that the subject is "delicate and lubricious"—on the "Method of Interrogating Penitants on the Sixth Commandment," wherein the confessor is exhorted to "have much patience." The method of baptism of embryous and monstrous births is described; then the Cesarean operation is dealt with. It is an easy matter when there is a competent surgeon who can tell the signs of death in the mother; but in his absence, says Father Debeyne, "let the priest arm himself with the sign of the cross, and with courage and confidence make the section: his charity will draw upon him from God a double recompense, in having delivered the child from its prison, and, above all, for having conferred on it the baptismal rite. He will be its spiritual father, because he will have regenerated it in Jesus Christ; he will be in a measure and certain sort its mother (as says Congiamila), for he will indeed have brought it into the world. If the child dies, he will have at once in heaven a powerful protection to intercede incessantly for himjatthe Throne." Practical directions for the performance of the operation, with a razor or well-sharpened knife when surgical instruments are not to be had, follow. The two French priests whose zeal has made such a scandal in France were doubtless in possession of and guided by this somewhat singular treatise.

Cotton-Manufacture.

Woonsocket (R. I.) Purries.

The prospect for a remunerative business in the manufacture of cotton is not encouraging. Only the best mills, running new and improved machinery, realize any "margin." Many manufacturers, who are getting "a new dollar for an old one," are satisfied to 6e doing no worse. The mills in Woonsocket are all in operation, and we trust they may continue so; but there is no surety of this, unless the business improves. In Fall River, which has become the great cotton-manufacturing town in New Engiand, the mills will only run half time next week. This action will have its influence in Rhode Island and elsewhere.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. THE OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, enlarged, opens July I It is situated on a Bluff overlooking the Ocean, where there are no acated or malarious breezes, and the wind blowing from the Ocean renders excessive heat impossible. Bathing, Yachting, Fishing, and a good Band of Music. Prices in accordance with the times. Send to circular to

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READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

d wish to recover the same degree of alth, strength, and energy as experience former years? Do any of the following mptoms or class of symptoms meet you seased condition? Are you suffering from health in any of its many and multifari diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, night-mare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bushfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pinples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from fals

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cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fall, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-rileted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee,
A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

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SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY. MCVICKER'S THEATRE. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. SECOND WEEK

UNCLETOM'S CABIN Will be continued every evening until further notice, introducing

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M'CORMICK HALL.

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TO CENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening—Matiness Wednesday and Saturday—ANOTHER MONSTER OLIO. Shed Le Claire. Carbone & Howe. Inex Sexten, G. A. Carroll. The Brennana. Capt. Geo. Linble, Richer Smith, Lillie Citford. First time of the funny comedy, THE TWO CONVICTS. temember, Prices of Admission only 15, 25, and 35c

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is Sold universally in America

Globe.

It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.

Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

Brienbrecher's World Famous Corn. Success for Fee

FAVOR & KNAUSS.

Sole Northwestern Agenta, Onicago.

GENERAL NOTICES. VISITORS TO THE PRENCH EXPOSITION. N. P. FLETCHER & CO., Hartford, Conn. JANSEN. McCLURG & CO., Chicago.



The celebrated horse Rarus, with others from John Spean's stables, will arrive from the East this morning by Adams Express Company, on their way to Milwaukes.

J. W. Dean will lead the noonday prayermeeting to-day at 150 Madison street. Subject: "Seif-Denial." Young men's meeting in the same place at 8 p. m.

The eighth Annual Conference of the As-Contain of General Secretaries of the Young Men's
Christian Association of the United States and
Critish Provinces will be held at Buffalo June 5 to
A programme of unusual interest has been artaged.

THE TRIBUNE has been requested to state hat the allusion in Saturday's paper in the notice f Prof. Abernethy's reception at the University to as future course is wholly erroneous. He has, it sunderstood, no thought whatever of entering clitical or any public life.

A meeting of the Committee on Perma-ent Organization of the proposed Manufacturers' secciation of the Northwest will be held this rening at 8 o'clock at the club-room of the Palmer ouse, to hear and pass upon the report of the to-committee appointed at the last meeting to aft a constitution.

"Oronhyatekha, M. D., London, Canada,"
registered at the Sherman. The possessor of
ename is the Indian who was taxen to England
the Prince of Wales and educated in medicine
the expense of the Queen. He has been a delete to the Good Templars' Convention at Minneolis and is homeward bound.

At 9:15 Saturday night some ingenious thief placed a can of powder and fuse in a hall-way at No. 286 West Indiana street, the drurstore of A. Bruun. When the "puff came off," the occupants ran to ascertain the cause, and while engaged in so doing, the thief entered the drugstore through a rear window and made off with the contents of the till, amounting to about \$15.

In place of the usual sermon last night at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John Abbott French, pastor, an address was made by Judge Erastus S. Williams concerning the late Freebyterian General Assemby at Pittsburg. He explained in detail some of the decisions and actions of that bady. The press contained, at the time of the Assembly, reports of the subject-matter of Judge Williams' address.

Two men. whose names could not be

Two men, whose names could not be ascertained, yesterday found the body of a boy feating in the lake at the foot of Thirteenth street. Upon taking it from the water it was found to be that of Henry Edmoadson, 11 years, who last Monday ran away from his widowed mother, who lives at No. 396 Third avenue. A Miss Emma Simmons, of No. 978 State street, is said to have seen the boy accidentally fall into the water.

The notorious Panical family

The notorious Renisch family keep up their reputation for furnishing more police items than any other half-dozen families. Last night Mary was locked up in the Chicago Avonue Station charged with the larceny of twenty yards of calico from A. Abter, of No. 315 Larrabee street, and Minnie for the larceny of some small goods and motions from Michael Haber, of No. 712 Larrabee street, and from Mrs. Farrar, of No. 727 on the same thereusehizes.

and several of the members were delivered, and the services were interspersed with music.

The Grand Jury for the June term will not be called together until the third Monday of the month; two weeks from to-day. It had been understood previously that it was to have mot on the second monday. The cause of this change is unknown. It has been surmised, however, that it is to enable the Sheriff to draw board for a week longer for a number of prisoners. There are many individuals in the Jail who ought to have their cases examined at once by a Grand Jury. If innocent, they should be promptly discharged. If apparently guilty, bills should be returned against them. The tendency of Justices of the Peace is to shirk responsibility, and to hold nearly every case that comes before them to await the action of the Grand Jury. In this way many persons who are too poor to give ball are confined in the Jail for a month or more only to be discharged when the case comes before the Grand Jury, that body reporting that there is no ground for finding a bill. In addition to these jail cases, it will be remembered that the last Grand Jury had before it for examination a certain matter which it left unfinished, on the ground that it badn't time to thoroughly investigate the subject.

The Union Park Congregation Church is

200,000, paying an interplat of 8 per cent. An effort is now being may to have that interest reduced, as the bust as men of the Society think that 6 per cent is a large enough interest upon a perfectly sure ad safe investment. The floating indebtedness of over \$20,000 has been entirely ennceled, and the church is now endeavoring to live within its income and pay the interest upon its mortgage. At a recent meeting of the churchs ociety it was resolved to reduce the pastor's salary from \$5,000 to \$4,000 per annum. This, it is said, does not satisfy the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Vandever. He is looked upon as a good, conscientious minister, but the Society thinks that if he has the good of the church at heart that he will labor for \$4,000 per annum until times get better and the congregation is able to pay more. It is generally believed that Mr. Vandever will not accept the reduction of \$1,000, and the result will be that he will probably tender his resignation at the next meeting.

and the result will be that he will probably tender his resignation at the next meeting.

Late Saturday night Detective James Murnane, of the Armory, arrested a well-known colored street-walker named Blanche or Dickey St. Clair, alias "Topsy," whose real name is Annie Jackson. The girl came here from Missouri, and in that State bears a pretty hard name, even though she is yet quite young. She has served several terms in the House of Correction, and has been out only a short time, having last served a six months' sentence on a charge of roping two young girls into a colored bagnio kept by Dora Brown, at which place "Topsy" was then living. Since regalning her liberty the girl has been planning iail sorts of devility, but took the precamion to square herself with the police by pretending to give away to them much valuable in formation. The charges upon which she was arrested are manifold. During the past few weeks simest every large house of ill-fame in each of the three divisions of the city has been victimized by a clever colored swindler. The job was done in this manner: Topsy rigged up a trunk in good style, and filling it with bricks and other heavy articles, would send her accomplice to houses of ill-fame, which she herself picked out. The accomplice played his role successfully, pretending that from \$10 to \$20 was due on the trunk and that Miss So-and-so, of the now extinct Folly Troupe of Dizzy Blondes was to take up board at the house. A letter that would be received by the proprietress of the house early in the day generally fixed the business, and the accomplice in no instance failed to get the requisite sum. Of course no one ever called for the trunk, and that Miss So-and-so, of the now extinct Folly Troupe of Dizzy Blondes was to take up board at the house. A letter that would be received by the proprietress of the house early in the day generally fixed the business, and the accomplice in no instance failed to get the requisite sum. Of course no one ever called for the trunk, and that Miss So-and-so,

A regular meeting of the Chicago Council of ade and Labor Unions was held Saturday event, at which the following resolutions were

ing. at which the following resolutions were passed:

WHENTAL At the present time, when wages have been so larged y reduced, and earnings have been at the sense of larged y reduced on account of enforced idleness, it is, therefore, more than ever necessary that wages, whether large or small, should, in justice to the workingmen, he paid in cash, so that he may avail himself of the purchase of goods in the cheapest market, for the reason that a cash customer is arways sought for, whether his nurchase be large or small; and Wherta. The laborer being worthy of his hire, it is a reast injustice to compel the wage-worker, directly or a reast injustice to compel the wage-worker, directly or a reast injustice to compel the wage-worker, directly or a reast injustice to compel the wage-worker, directly or a reast injustice to compel the wage-worker, directly or a reast injustice to compel the wage-worker of fillinois and members of the State Legislature of Illinois to a growing cell that exists in our midst, commonly known as the "Truck system," whereby employers of labor, by means of coercion and compusition, cause their employes to take goods or so-called corp and "store orders" from them as payworker of the privilege of buying the labor of others (in the form of commodities) in whatever market they desire.

BERIAL OF THAT COOLDAUGH RUMOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune,

Trease, June 2, 1878.—Sin: In this morning's

s of your paper you publish a rricle upon

a vou style a "former rumor" in relation to

inte Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh

beg to say that such a rumor, if heretofore or

r prevailing, is atterful, it without foundation.

ir. Coolbaugh was not embarked in speculations

h Mr. D. A. Gage, and met with no such losses

stated.

Hame, Philadelphia: J. L. Colby, New York; Col. J. W. Boyd, St. Louis: L. A. Arthur, G. B. Carter, and M. B. Willeon, New York; J. S. Williams. Cincinnati; Samuel Cook, Denver; B. F. Emmons, Burlington; H. V. Dearborn, Beloit.... Grand Pseife-Annie Louise Cary, New York; C. C. Hunder, Washington; A. F. Roberta, New York; C. C. Hennett, Pittsburg, A. F. Roberta, New York; G. F. Manning, Boston; J. G. Dolman, Bonolulu; G. T. McCorff, P. Strauer, Admired Pouse-L. S. Crauer, McCorff, P. Blake, Rochester, Minn; J. M. Decker, New York; B. MacCormick, New Zesaind; S. N. Russell, Pittsfield, Mass; J. S. Halbert, Omaha.

THE COURTS.

Only one new applicant for divorce crowded the corridors of Justice Saturday. Her name was Eva H. Bradley, and she is anxions to resume her maiden name of Eva H. Adams, just because her

Judge Williams Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Margaretha Kempuer from Carl Kempuer, on the ground of desertion; and to Martha E. Hudson from Samuel Hudson for cruelty and de-

S. Dewey from Frances E. Dewey, on the ground of desertion.

yer who carried off the papers in Case No. 28, 809, Fish vs. Abbott, to return them immediately.

The whisky condemnation Blodgett, in which Keeley & Kerwin were claim-Blodgett, in which Keeley & Kerwin were claimants of 1,075 barrels of spirits, etc., was tried Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Keeley & Kerwin were rectifiers in this city, and their establishment was seized for alleyed crookedness during the whisky war two years ago.

In the case of the People vs. W. H. Harocr and his bondsmen, the plaintiffs elected to stand by their declaration, and a judgment was accordingly entered for the defendants on their demurrer by Judge Booth. The Judge, it will be remembered, delivered the decision last week, holding Harper and his sureties not liable for the amount of surplus fees collected by Harper as Chief Grain Inspector, and retained by him after his term of office expired.

Judge Harlan, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court for this district, is expected to be here today to sit with Judge Drammond in hearing chancery cases.

Judge Blodgett has discharged his jury until

coming.

BANKRUITCY MATTERS.

Peter S. Meserole, a seedsman, etc., at No. 162
Lake street, filed his voluntary petition Saturcav
to be declared bankrupt. His preferred dobts are
\$261.36; the secured, \$550; and the suscered,
\$20,823.27. The assets comprise lands, \$2,000;
tills and notes, \$388.55; stock of seeds, etc.,
\$3,000; fixtures, scales, etc., \$400; and open accounts, \$540; also an interest worth \$5500 in the
state of William S. Meserole, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of Pelix P. Giuck.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Schenck Havens.
George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Ira P. Bowen.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Ira P. Bowen.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Alonzo J. Sawyer.

Assignees will be appointed at 10 o'clock this morning in the following cases: Max J. Ligut, Owen Sherman, O. L. Baskin, Edgar F. R. Carpenter.

Owen Sherman, O. L. Baskin, Edgar F. R. Carpenter.

A composition meeting will be held at 10 a. m. in the case of Leopold, Relier & Co.

A final dividend meeting will be held at 2 v. m. in the case of Samuel J. Jones, and in that of James S. Kinkeid.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Julia M. Lonergan commenced a suit for Si5, 000 damages against Charles Gossage, C. C. Bayle, J. T. Baker, and Shelby Sicel.

JUDGE GARY-272, 283, 294 to 312, Inclusive. No JUGGE JAMESON—161 to 168, 170, 171, 173 to 176, 17a to 183, inclusive. No. 8, Boskowicz vs. Esker, on trial.

The Union Park Congregation Church is commencing to see its way clear to a harbor of finneds acty. At present its bonded debt is 100,000, paying an interest of 8 per cent. An exercise way the interest of the part is bonded to the control of the part is bonded to the control of the part is now being man of whereupon some one in the audience rose and wished to have Harry memorize the recitation of a boy who he said was in the room. I declined to do it, believing the audience were well satisfied with the performance, and not desiring to be made the advertising tool of any one. I have never made any competitive claims for Harry, but, since there seems to be an inclination in this direction, I will now state that I will forfeit \$100, \$500, or \$1,000 if Harry Shannon does not, in the judgment of disinterested parties, to be chosen by the Mayor, excel in outdory any child of 15 years, or under, that may be produced, the test to take place immediately after my return to the city. Yours, whereupon some one in the audience rose and

to the city. Yours,

J. H. Suannon.

A CHALLENGE.

To J. Harry Shannon, the United Orator—Dram
Sin: As reference was inade in This Thisburg of
to-day to our relative elocutionary powers, and as
you have published sundry challenges 'to meet
any boy in America" in an elocutionary convers,
permit me to say that I do not claim all that you
arrogate to yourself, and have published to the
world, as to your being 'inspired," a 'concentration of the eloquence of Hamitton, Webater,
and Hayne, "having their clood in your veins,
"Henry Clay re-embodied in the flesh," learned
'over 3,000 orations and poems, 'all of which
you remember from having heard them read
out once, and without a 'teacher, instructor,
or any any estions in elocution." I say, while I
do not claim all these things, nevertheless I propose to meet you in a fatr, friendly, and equitably
arranged elocutionary contest; and at such time
and place as we or our representatives may agree
upon,—said terms to embrace pathetic, humbrous,
and tragical recitations, and our rendering or the
same to be adjudicated by a competent and impartial committee selected by us; and, in giving
their decision, they to duly regard pronunciation,
gesture, expression, etc., and their proper application to the different styles of composition. Respectfully submitted, and an early response requested.

EDDIE WEEN, 934 Harrison street.

THIRSTY SOCIALISTS.

A NORTH SIDE GATHERING.

About half a hundred mild-mannered and thoughtful-looking Socialists met yesterday after-noon in a beer-garden at the corner of Sedgwick and Blackhawk streets, and sipped beer while they listened to a number of speeches from various champions of the cause of labor. The air of peace which nervaded the place was in harmonious con-cert with the speeches above referred to, which were not very similar to the usual efforts put forward by the laborer in the Social-ist vineyard. The one speech which put forward by the laborer in the Socialist vineyard. The one speech which more than others attracted stiention, and some commendation was that made by a man named Sipley. In the course of his remarks be quoted from The Thinung of yesterday, and said that the city had 3,000 armed men ready to meet the "Communists." He drew a distinction between Communism and Socialism. Communism, he said, demanded a division of the products of labor, according to the needs of the laborer, while Socialism demanded a division of the products of the labor according to the deeds of the laborer. Socialism demanded a division of the products of the labor according to the deeds of the laborer. Socialism did not mean riot, murder, rape, and robbery. It did not mean a revoit against all decency, law, and order. It was not a physical revolution. It was a mental, moral, and spiritual revolution that could not be put down by uniformed men with bristling bayonets, Gatling guns, and bloodshed. No such things were necessary; they were not needed, and would not be called into use. Why ware the Socialists continually misrepresented, and why did people cry, "Shoot them down like dogs"? Mr. Sipley's speech was one of pacification and explanation. rather than of invective and bragadocio. After him and before him were other speakers, none of whom excited the assembly to a pitch of frenzy, nor raised a cry for blood. They were all listened to with attention, and as the Socialists present became filled with beer and enough of the doctrine to occupy their minds for the coming week, they departed one by one as quietly as they had come.

On the South Side.

on the source of the by one as quietly as they had come.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A crowd of perhaps a thousand men and boys gathered yesterday siteruoon on the corner of Ilaisuced by the Agitation Committee of the Socialistic party. They came from every point of the compass, and the great bond of brotherhood between them supeared to be that they were all excessively thirsty, and felt it to be incumbent upon thom to strike for the nearest salom. It was a gathering of the down-trodden and oppressed, and the d, t, and o, appeared to enjoy themselves remarkably well. As a rule they were very comfortably clad; they all smoked either cigars or pipes, and they had money for beer as the receipts of the salooms contiguous to the place of meeting will show.

Mr. Morgan, who had been putting in his time pedding out a pamphlet of the Socialistic order, took the rostrum (an old mud-wagon) about halfpast 3 o'clock. He then delivered his usual speech about fabor and capital, and informed the andience that they were a trife worse off than the negro slaves were before the War.

Jonn McAultife followed. He made a point which was decidedly appreciated, on Heary Ward Beecher's declaration that bread and water was good enough for the laborer. Then be declared that the workingmen would seek for a remedy from the evils, which oppressed them at the bailot-box. If this failed they would try some

other box. The oblique reference to a resort to arms was hailed with frantic cheers. McAuliffe, who is perhaps the most positient hower of the whole gang, was succeeded by the blatant Parsens, and by the time the latter had got through the crowd had melted into the dim distance.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A CITIZEN DROWNED IN THE LAKE. A CITIZEN DROWNED IN THE LAKE.
Saturday evening the Qui Vive Yacht Club, which
has been lately formed formed in Hyde Park, went
out for a sail on the take. During the evening the
boat was becalmed. Among the members of the
Club on board was Mr. Wallace C. Barker, of Kenwood. Having an engagement on shore he became very impatient, sud, as a boat, owned and rowed by Mr. Molineaux, went past, he asked to be taken ashore. The request was granted, and Barker stepped into the boat and stood up to wave ashore. The request was granted, and Barker a good-by to his comrades, when the boat shot suddenly out, and Mr. Molineaux was thrown on his face, and Mr. Barker went overboard. After striking the water Barker sank. Mr. Hemming, who was in the yacht, at once threw over a irie-preserver, and then jumped overboard himself. The night was dark, and when Barker came up the first time he was seen to gasp, and then disappear for the last time. Hemming remained in the water for a long time looking for Barker, and the men in both boats were also trying to find him. He was once heard to cry "Here! here!" The boats remained cruising around until 12 o'clock without indung day trace of his body. Yesterday a tag was sent for, and after dragging in deep water for some time, it was found it could not come near shore, and another was sent for, which arrived during the afternoon. A drag 900 feet long with 400 hooks was used without success. As the wind was blowing quite strong from the south and conthiese, it is proache that the body after sinking was taken out in the lake, and north, when the wind, changing to southeast, would take it in towards shore. There is no chance of the body being adoat on the top of the waves, for, after the thunder-storm of the morning (if that brought it up), the lake was carefully scanned by hundreds of people with glasses from the shore during the morning. Two of the cars are missing, and neither they or Mr. Barker's hat have been founc.

Mr. Barker was a salesman in a large iron house.

and neither they or Mr. Barker's nat have been found.

Mr. Barker was a salesman in a large iron house in Chicago, and resided in Kenwood, on Hyde Park avenue, where he owned a beautiful residence. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children,—one a little baby, and the other 3 years old. He was a brother in law of Gen. James Torefuce. About three months since he lost his father. As a man, Mr. Barker was socially inclined, and yet very quiet, with a bleasant smile for all his friends, and in all his intercourse with his neighbors he won respect and love. The sad occurrence has caused a profound sen-sation in Hyde Park and Kenwood, where it was the general theme of conversation resterday. Mrs. Baker could, not realize that her husband was drowned, and attrictly night she kept repeating to herself. Thou say he is in the lake," but at the same tundespecting him to come home. Yester-day she was on the lake-front all day long looking at the tugs that were searching for him.

SUICIDES.

BERTRAM. The saloon kept by Mrs. Emilie Miller at No. 107 harrabee street was yesterday morning the scene of a most determined enicide. Christopher Ber tram, a German, 34 years of age, and Secretary of the Tanners' Union, who had arisen early and left his boarding house at No. 75 Larrabee street, kept his boarding house at No. 75 Larrabee street, kept by John Lutz, forcibly entered Mrs. Miller's bedroom in the rear of the saloon, and, after stripping bimself down to his pants and undershirt, drew a revolver and fired six bullets into his left breast. What transpired in the room cannot be told, but his unstripped condition would indicate that his intentions were not of the most bonorable. Mrs. Miller, who was well aware of Bertram's love for her, says she heard him forcibly entering her badroom through a side door, and that she made no resistance. He professed his love, and wanted her consent to marriage. She refused, and he therespon shot himself. As the third shot was fired she ran out of the room to alarm mer friends. This story in substance she afterwards related to the Coroner's larg, when it was summoned in the afternoon.

Dr. Geizer, County Physician, in his postmortem examination found that two bullets had passed through the left kidney, a fifth directly through the spane, and the sixth could not be traced. Death must have been almost instantaneous.

In the pockets of the dead man was found a let-

Judge James No. 6, 1988 (70, 171, 173 to 176, 176 to 188 to 188 inclusive. No. 6, 1988 (with a very large property) of the Goroner's jury, when it was summoned in the Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. No. 50 on trial.

Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. No. 50 on trial.

Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. No. 50 on trial.

Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. No. 50 on trial.

Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. In the Goroner's jury, when it was summoned in the alternoon. Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. In the Goroner's jury, when it was summoned in the alternoon. Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 135, inclusive. Judge Rooper-93, 126, 127, 120 to 126, career-93, 126, 127, 120 to 126, career-93, 126, 127, 120 to 126, career-93, 126, 127, 120 to

of Henry Woelffer committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at a piace just outside that city. Mr. Woelffer formerly lived in this city, and has brothers engaged in the butcher business at No. 34 Chicago avenue. He leaves no family

THE POTTER RESOLUTION.

CHICAGO, June 1 .- That the real and only object of the Potter resolution was, and is, the unseating of President Hayes, there is not a question of doubt. Men do not act without purpose. If this was not the object of the introduction of this resolution, what was the object?

Who for a moment believes that the ferreting out of fraud had anything to do with it? Where is there a man innocent enough to think that the Democratic leaders in this country care a row of pins for all the fraud that could be or might be committed from the organization of the Government to the present moment, or that they would for a moment bother their heads over mountains of fraud because of its being fraud?

This is altogether too thin. This whole question of President Hayes' title to the office of President was legally settled by both Democrats and Republicans before he took the outh. After that decision was rendered, any amount of fraud which may have been committed during the Presidential election no more affects his tenure of office than would frauds at a poli in Chicaro affect the tenure of office of a State Representative from this city after the House at Springdeld had decided his title to be valid. Why, then, all this hue and cry about fraud? Where is there a man innocent enough to

House at Springfield had decided his title to be valid. Why, then, all this hue and cry about fraud?

This being the case, the question naturally suggests itself, "What is to be the end of this kind of legislation?". I answer, the destruction of the Government. The South is and has been seeking for a long time this end, and the Democratic banditti of the North are its ready allies; and now I come to the object of this communication, which is to suggest to the businessmen of this country whether it is not about time that they had something to say upon this subject; whether a lot of Democratic one-horse lawyers, tricksters, and wire-pullers shall be allowed to break up this Government and pull the house down over their heads without their uaving a voice in this matter; whether it is not fitting and proper that the business community speak out through the different organizations and make itself felt upon this question, and whether right here in the City of Chicago, through its Board of Trade, is not the most fit place in all the land for the inauguration of an expression of sentiment of this character. I am not a believer in mixing uppolities and business, but this is not a question of politics; it is a question of self-preservation. If this thing, this kind of legislation, is allowed to continue on at the rate we have developed in the last six months, it will not be long until we have no Government at all, or one not worth the naving; and then we will have no difficulty in easily deciding whether it is a perthent subject for a Board of Trade to consider. For one, and I am only one out of 1,500 more, I would just like an opportunity of voting in the Chearo Board of Trade Hall upon this subject. We are drifting upon perilous times, and the sooner we realize it the better it will be for this country.

will be for this country. THE M'CORMICK REAPERS AND BINDERS.

The following dispatch was received in this city on Saturday last: CHDAR HILL, Tenn., May 31.—The McCormick, Wood, Osboruc, and Buckeye binders met ou the farm of Col. J. A. Washington to-day in a public field trial. Victory was as usual con-ceded to the McCormick machine. The Com-mittee awarded the superiority on the following

oints:
Pirst—Durability.
Second—Simplicity of construction.
Third—Manner of delivery of bundle.
Fourth—Extra width of cut. Three-fourths of the farmers present took ote, which was solid for the McCormick.

vote, which was sold for the McCormick.
Nincteen written orders were taken on the field for the McCormick binders. Col. Washington gave a grand barbecue, and special trains were run to the ground from Hopkinsville.

H. S. SHIELDS. Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, says that the ladies in his party find their short kilt dresses the prevailing fashion for streetstire in London, as, in all their perambulations, not a single long-traffing dress was visible on the streets. Trails, however, have never been worn on the street, even in Parls, by respectable ladies, they being used altogether for the narlor or the carriage.

LOVE'S LYRICS.

Is Love a Disease, or the Tender Passion They Paint It?

What the Poets Think About It, from Milton Down to Our Present Rhymesters.

San Prancisco Chronicle. San Francisco Chronicia.

Love is like a little bee
Bearing honey joyfully:
But the bee its honey brings
With its murmurs and its stings.
I'll complain not—let me know
Love with all its joys and wo;
If my love her honey brings.
I will bear her songs and stings.
rotism for two "is a neat definit

be sure. Adam, soliloquizing, speaks Creator:

And life-blood streaming fresh. Wide was the wound,
But suddenly with flesh filled up and healed.
The rib he formed and fashioned with his hands:
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man-like, but different sex; so lovely fair
That what seemed fair in all the world seemed now
Mean, or in her summed up, in her contained
And in her looks; which from that time infused
Sweetness into my heart unfelt before—
And into all things from her air inspired
The spirit of love and amorous delight.

That was the beginning; doubtful it is if ver will be the end. For aught that ever I could read, Could ever hear by tale or history, The course of true love never did run smooth

The course of true love never did run smooth.

Such was the state of love affairs at
Shakapeare's time; and, as he wrote then, so
could with equal truth be written now. Sir
Robert Ayton writes:

There is no worldly pleasure here below
Which by experience dott not folly prove:
But, among all the follies that I know,
The sweetest folly in the world is love.
So too thought Robert Greene. He save: So, too, thought Robert Greene. He says:

Teil me, where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourshed?
Reply, reply.
It is engendered in the eyes,
With gazing fed; and Fancy dies
In the cradie where it lies.
Let us all ring Fancy's knell;
I'll begin it—ding, dong, bell,
Ding, dong, bell,
wher writer, Samuel Daniel, w

Ding. dong, bell.

Another writer, Samuel Daniel, without spark of consideration for an invalid world, it sists that love is a sickness. His words, moreover, would seem to be remarkably truthful: Love is a sickness full of woes,

easily do so, we must accord love at least one sterling virtue, for LOVE SCORNS DEGREES.

[From "The Mountain of the Lovers."]
Love scorns degrees: the low he lifteth high, The high he draweth down to that fair plain Whereon, in his divine entiality. Whereon, in his divine equality.
Two loving hearts may meet, nor meet in vain;
'Gainst such sweet leveling, cussom cries amain,
But o'er its harshest utterance one bland sigh,
Breathed passion-wise, doth mount victorious still
For Love, earth's lord, must have his holy will. Love, too, has a philosophy. A free and easy one, but a good one withal. Shelley defines it in an address to the object of his being. He

Here is a suggestion that merits attention from many young men whose hopes are cen-tred in little parcels of bright eyes, and rosp lips, and powder and rouge:

He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip admires,
Or from starlight eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires,
As old Time makes these decay,
So his fiames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind, Gentle thoughts and calm desire Hearts with equal love combined Kindle never-dying fres— Where these are not I despise Lovely cheeks, or hips, or eyes.

strong-minded person, or he never would have faced the storm of indignation that every young miss and master just in their teens will accord him. Who will believe him? He says:

CUPID SWALLOWED.

Tother day, as I was twining
Roses for a crown to dine in.
What of all things, undet the heap,
Should I light on, fast asleep.
But the little, desperate elf.
The tiny traitor—Love himself!
By the wings I pinched him up
Lice a bee, and in a cup
Of my wine I planged and sank him;
And what d'ye think I did?—I draink him.
Faith. I thought him dead. Not beThere he lives with tenfold gie;
And now, this moment with his wings
I feel him tickling my heart-strings.
Possession does not therefore always p

Possession does not therefore always prove conducive of that ease of mind or heart that fond lovers are prone to imagine. Lord Lytton contributes some bright verses entitled Possession. A poet loved a star.
And to it whispered nightly.
'Being so fair, why art thou, love, so far?
Or why so coldly shine, who shinest so brightly?

Or way so could sainle, who sainless to origany?

O beanty woods and unpossest!
O might I to this beating breast
But clasp thee once and then die blest!"
That star her poet's love.
So wildly warm, made human;
And leaving, for his sake, her Heaven above,
His star stooped carthward and became a woman.

as!

BIVALRY IN LOVE.

Of all the torments, all the cares, With which our lives are cursi, Of all the plagues a lover bears, Sure rivals are the worst. By partners in each other kind, Afflictions easier grow!

Is love alone we hate to find Companions to our wo.

I beg not you would favor me
Would you but slight the rest!
How great soe'er your rigors are,
With them alone I'll cope:
I can endore my own despair,
But not another's hope.

- Witliam Walsh.

The King, he loved the first for a day; The second his life with a fond love blest; And yet the woman who never spoke Was the one of the three who loved him best.

How many young men have been entangled y just such a love-knot as is here defined:

Do you ask what the birds say? The sparrow, the

dove,
The linnet and thrush say, "I love, and I love."
In the Winter they're silent, the wind is so strong;
What it says, I don't know, but it sings a loud

weather.
And singing and loving all come back together.
But the lark is as brimful of gladness and love.
The green fields below him, the blue sky above.
That he sings and he sings and forever sings he.
'I love my love, and my love loves me."

DEATH AND CUPID.

Ah! who but oft have marveled why
The gods, who rule above,
Should ever permit the young to die,
The old to fall in love?

Ah! why should hapless human kind Be punished out of season? Pray listen, and oerhaps you'll find My rhyme may give the reason.

Death, strolling out one Summer's day, Met Cupid with his sparrows;

"Agreed!" quoth Capid. "I forest.

And, bantering in a merry way, Proposed a change of arrows.

The queerest game of errors; You the King of Hearts will be, And I'll be King of Terrors!"

And so 'twas done-alas the day That multiplied their arts! Each from the other core away A portion of his darts.

And that explains the reason why,

Tell me, heart, my heart all burning, What is love, that word so sweet? Love is when, from all else turning, Two fond souls in one thought meet.

She sat upon the parlor lonnge,
And William, he sat by her;
And neither spake a single word,
But both gazed in the fire.
At last he clasped her dimpled hand,
And told her of his love,
And swore that he d be true to her,
By moon and stars above.
He said he could not live without—
Before he could say more.

The same happy will that enables love to defy

rong-minded parents and the most fertile in

Once Venus, deeming Love too fat,
Stopped all his rich, ambrostal dishes,
Dooming the boy to live on chat,
To sup on songs, and dine on wishes.
Love, Lean and lank, flew off to prowl—
The starveling now to Beauty boasted
He could have nunched Minerva's owl,
Or Juno's peacock, boiled or toasted.

At last, half-famished, almost dead,
He shot his mother's doves for dinner;
Young Lula, passing, shook her head.
Cried Love, "A shot at you, you sinner!"
"O not at me!"—she urged her flight—
"I'm neither dove, nor lark, nor starling!"
"No!" fainting Cupid cried, "Not quite,
But then you're such a duck, my darling!"

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley fall-

ing followed by rising barometer, warmer south-

erly winds, vecring to cooler westerly or north-

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri

Valleys higher pressure, southwest, to north-west winds, and cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional rains in the

former.
For (this) the Lake region, falling and low

barometer, increasing southerly winds, rising or stationary temperature, cloudy weather, frequent rains and local storms, followed over the Upper Lakes and Lake Erie by southwest to northwest winds, and in the southern portions clearing weather.

6:53 a.m. 29 730 65 63 8. W. .. 8 ... Cloudy.
11:18 a.m. 29:723 64 83 8. W. .. 11 ... Cloudy.
2:00 p.m. 20:635 74 81 8. W. .. 8 ... Clear's.
3:53 p.m. 29:612 76 73 8. W. .. 11 49 Fair.
9:00 p.m. 29:507 74 81 8. W. 5 ... Threing

Maximum, 77: minimum, 63.

OENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 2 - Midnight.

Stattons. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

west, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.-1 a. m.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her roving ringlets in.
But not slone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair;
For, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.
Nord Perry.

Very pretty are Coleridge's verses.

Lucy Hooper gives us three pretty stanzas that illustrate a frequent phase of love: THREE LOVES.

There were three maidens who loved a King;
They sat together beside the sea;
One cried, "1 love him, and I would die
if but for one day he might love me!" The second whispered, "And I would die To gladden his life, or make him great." The third one spoke not, but gazed afar With dreamy eyes that were sad as Fate.

"Egotism for two" is a neat definition of the tender but willful passion that "laughs at locksmiths," and owes its origin to De la Salle, a writer of the French, Frenchy. Egotism, not only for two, but for the world. But, without attempting to solve the problem of what love really is,—a problem, by the way, over which much valuable blood and ink have been spilled, and many less valuable hearts and heads split,it will be found interesting to trace the course of true love as depicted in literature,—as encountered by the minds and pene of observing writers of past and present days. The inception of love is recorded by Milton in "The Nuptials of Adam and Eve,"—an important ceremony, to

Ah! what is love? It is a pretty thing.

As sweet unto a shepherd as a king,
And sweeter too;
For kings have cares that wait upon a crown,
And cares can make the sweetest face to frown;
Ah then! ah then!
If country loves such sweet desires gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd's swain?

in "The Merchant of Venice" we read

And that explains the reason why,
Despite the gods above,
The young are often doomed to die,
The old to fall in love!
George Sand would appear to be cynical. She
says: "Love is the tainted aspiration of the
soul's most ethereal portion toward the unknown." Stahl, another French writer, says:
"Of love, and of all subjects touching upon
love, you may say anything, the pro and con,
the yes and the no, without being wrong. It is
the thing undefinable." Petiet gives another
definition. "It is the desire for the unknown,
stretched to madness." From "L'Amour" is
taken: Two fond souls in one thought meet.

Love is accredited four seasons. Study them.

"There are four seasons in love. First comes love before betrothal, or Spring; then comes the Summer, more ardent and fierce, which lasts from our betrothal to the altar; the third, the richly-laden, soft, dreamy Autumn, the honeymoon; and after it, the Winter, bright, clear Winter, when you take shelter by your fireside from the cold world without, and find every comfort and every pleasure there." Here is rather a spicy season. Warm:

She sat upon the parlor lonnes.

All remedies refusing;
A plant that with most cutting grown,
Most barren with best using.
Why so?
More we enjoy it, more it dies;
If not enjoyed, it sighing cries,
Heigh-ho! Love is a torment of the mind,

A tempest everlasting:
And Jove hath made it of a kind,
Not well, nor full, nor fasting.
Why sof
More we enjoy it. more it dies:
If not enjoyed, it sighing cries,
Heigh-no!
If we are to believe Paul Hayne, and we can
asily do so, we must accord love at least one

geunities of talented locksmiths, is ever ready with a reason for the most flagrant of desires. This is a pretty, epigrammatic verse embodying

The fountains mingle with the river,
And the rivers with the ocean;
The winds of heaven mix forever,
With the sweet emotion.
Nothing in the world is single;
All things, by a law divine,
In one another's being mingle—
Why not I with thine?

Thomas Carea.

The Earl of Dorset evidently did not believe in early unions. It may have been that in his particular case he was uniortunate, but his sentiments will undoubtelly receive determined opposition from the multisudes of youthful swaips who are thoroughly convinced in their own minds that matrimony should precede tiresome lessons in geography, and grammar, and aritimetic. Surely the Earl must have been a strong-middel cerson, or he never would have

The fire of love in youthful blood.
Like what is kindled in brushwood.
But for a moment burns;
Yet in that moment makes a mirhty holse—
It crackles and to vapor turns,
And soon itself destroys.

But when crept in to aged veins,
It slowly burns, then long remains,
And with a rilent heat,
Like fire in logs, it glows and warms 'em long;
And though the flame be not so great,
Yet is the heat as strong.
Leigh Hunt's experience is much the same as
that of any one would be who might have
temerity to attempt to bring Cupid into submission:

CUPID SWALLOWED. THIS IS A BIG COUNTRY. BISMARCK, D. T., June 1.—The Government steamer Sherman arrived to-day from Fort Custer, the first steamer up the Yellowston

and Big Horn this season. A good stage of water is reported, with the mountains full of snow. On Tuesday and Thursday the Sherman passed through snow-storms. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. FARTHER POINT, June 2.—Passed in, the steam ship Polynesian, from Liverpool. LONDON, June 2.—The steamships Canad and Frisia, from New York, bave arrived out.

Thou, who hast woodd and hast possest,
My lover, answer, Which was best.
The star-beam or the woman's breast?
''I miss from Heaven," the man replied,
''A light that drew my spirit to it.
'And to the man the woman sighted,
''I miss from earta a poet."

Who has not experienced much the same de lightful torment as is explained in the following stanzas! SPORTING. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.-Base-ball, Satur day: Providence, 14; Miswankee, 7. Cosmetics.

The London Lancet advises its readers to suspend, if not abandon, the practice of using face-powders, paints, and washes of all but the simplest home-made descriptions, as almost all applications of this class, down to the violet-powder of the nursery, as prepared and sold for use on the skin, may contain or consist of poisonous materials. Some specimens yielded on analysis

A Correction.

The amende honorable, as tendered by a Texas editor to a maligned couple: "Complaint is made that we have been guilty of publishing a 'false statement' in saving that M.

and Riley were indicted by the Lincoln County Grand Jury for cattle-stealing. We admit we were mistaken; the indictment against Mr. Delan charges him with being accessory to the murder of Mr. Tunstall; that against Mr. Riley is for receiving stolen cattle. We give them the benefit of the correction."

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. VASHINGTON, D. C. - Special Orders No. 113. - direction of the Secretary of War, Col. John J. By direction of the Secretary of War, Col. John J. Greeg, Eighth Cavalry, is appointed inspector of certain old buildings and lumber at the St. Louis Powder Depot, under the recommendation of the Board of Survey, appointed by Special Orders No. 56, March 15, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New York Harvor, on May 31, 1878, for the trial of Private John II. Senior, Company B, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Cant. A. M. Miller, Capt. T. H. Handbury, Piras-Lieut. J. B. Quinn, Second-Lieut. W. M. Black, Second-Lieut. W. L. Fisk, all of the Corps of Engineers, Second Lieut. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, Judge Advocate. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Special Orders No. 114.—By direction of the President, Lieut. -Col. John McNutt, Ordnance Department, having served over thirty years, is at his own request hereby retired from active service in conformity with the provisions of 3cc. 1, 243, Revised Stauties.

First-Lieut. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, will

Very pretty are Coleridge's verses, "In Answer to a Child":

his own request hereby retired from active service in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1,243, Revised Statutes.

First-Lieut. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, will join his command at the expiration of his present leave of absence.

General Orders No. 27. —With the approval of the Secretary of War, the cavalry-recruiting depot will be transferred from St. Louis depot to Jefferson Garracks, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Cavalry-Recruiting Service, as soon as practicable. Until proper accommodations can be prepared on the portion of the Jefferson Barracks reservation set spart as an ordnance powder-depot, the ordnance officer in charge of that depot will be allowed to occupy one of the two sets of quarters lately occupied by ordnance officers at the barracks; quarters will also be farmished, if necessary, for the detachment under his command. With the exception of that portion marked of on the plat of the reservation for an ordnance powder-depot, the entire reservation at Jetierson Barracks will be under the control of the commanding officer of the Cavalry Depot. The post will hereafter be known as the Cavalry Depot at Jefferson Barracks. The Superintendent will place a suitable guard in charge of the St. Louis Barracks until other arrangements are made for its disposal. song.
But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny warm weather. Perhaps in the following stanza, coming from the pen of the witty Saxe, may be found an ex-planation for a few of the "May and Decem-ber" matrimonial unions we so often are called upon to witness and wonder at:

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. HEADQUARTERS, Sr. PAUL, Minn.—Special Orders No. 64.—Companies C and I, First In-fantry, the company of the same regiment to be detached from Fort Sully and whose designation is not yet known at these headquarters, and Com-panies D and G. Eleventh Infantry, all now renpanies D and G. Eleventh Infantry, all now rendezvoused at Fort Sully, will proceed, under command of the senior officer present with them, as soon as transportation can be brovided, to the neighborhood of Bear Butte. D. T., where the commanding officer will select and occupy with his troops a suitable place for a summer camp and depot of supplies, in the immediate vicinity of good wood, water, and grazing, and so situated as to afford protection to the settlement in the Black Hills. The camp will be supplied from Fort Abraham Lincoln. The first supply tain will be sent out under guard of Company F. First Infantry, which company, upon its arrival at the camp, will report for duty there to the commanding officer.

General Orders No. 65.—A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, Montana, on the 17th day of June, 1878, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court, Capis, Charles C. Rawn, D. W. Benham, James M. J. Sanno, First-Lieuts, William Quinton, J. T. Vauorsdale, Second-Lieuts, Charles A. Booth, Alfred B. Johnson, Francis Woodbridge, James B. Jackson, Daniel A. Frederick, and Charles A. Worden, Judge Advocate,—all of the Seventh Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE. HEADQUARTERS, Omaha, Neb.—Special Orders No. 48—Second-Lieut. Angustus C. Macomb, Fourth Infantry, will report to Col. Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry, at Laramie River Crossing, for duty with the command organized by Special Orders No. 600 Command Orders No. 600 Command Organized by Special Orders No. 600 Command Organized by Spe ders No. 40 from these headquarters, First-Licut. W. B. Pease, Ninth Infantry, (Sid-ney Barracks, Neb.), and Additional Second-Lieut. T. H. French, Third Cavalry, (Camp Robinson, Neb.), will report, in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Camp Sheridan, for temporary Garrison Court-Martial duty, on completion of which they will return to their proper stations. tions.

Upon the departure of Company F, Third Cavalry, from Fort Laramie, to the Camp on Little Missouri River, Second-Lieut. Bainbridge Reyuolds, Third Cavalry, will remain on temporary duty at Fort Laramie, until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Special Orders No. 108,—Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavairy, is hereby appointed a Special Inspector to inspect five mules, the property of the United States, alleged to be unserviceable.

Battery F, Second Artillery (with its two Gatling guns), and a platon of Light Batter L, Second Artillery, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., an report to the commanding officer, District of the Nueces, for temporary duty in that district. Capt. E. B. Williston, Second Artillery, will command the detachment.

Capt. E. B. Williston, Second Artillery, will command the detachment.

Special Orders, No. 110.—A General Courtmartial will convene at Fert Clark, Tex., May 26, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capts. J. N. Craig. Tenth Infantry, R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieuts. Paul Harwood, John Bannister. Twentieth Infantry; Second-Lieuts. Wm. Paulding, F. D. Sharp, E. W. Maxweit, Twentieth Infantry; First-Lieut J. T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, Judge Advocate of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS. S. 1,327. For the relief of the widow and chil

dren of Gen. William Edates, United States
Army.
S. 1,324. To repeal existing taxes on the capi-

S. 1, 324. To repeal existing taxes on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and to impose taxes on their dividends in excess of 8 per cent per annum.

H. R. 4, 991. Granting a pension to Charles D. Chapin, late private of Company "C," Ninth Minnesota Volunteers.

H. R. 4, 992. For the relief of John McDonald for injuries received during the Mormon War of 1857.

H. R. 4, 996. To invest the Court of Claims with jurisdiction to bear all titles and claims of titles in the unpatented lands in the sonthwest fractional quarter of Sec. 19, T. 39, N., R. 14, enst of third principal meridian, in Chicago, Cook County, Ill. and to invest the proper claimant or claimants of said lands with the legal title thereof by the decree of said Court.

H. K. 5, 011. Authorizing the donation of ten condemned bronzed cannon to aid in the erection of a monament in memory of Gen. George A. Custer at the Military Academy at West Point.

H. R. 5, 019. Granting a pension to Henry C. Gregory, of Illinois,

Il. R. 5, 021. Donating condemned cannon to the Danville Light Battery A, Illinois National Guard.

H. R. 5, 037. To provide for ascertaining and reporting the expenses incurred by the Territory of Idaho and the people thereof in defending themselves against the attacks of the Nez Perces Indians in the year 1877.

H. R. 5, 033. For the relief of Robert H. Young, Recond Line taxes the second of the principal contents of the principal contents of the Nez Perces Indians in the year 1877. northwest winds, and in the southern clearing weather.
Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Sandusky. Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Ludington, Grand Haven, Chicago, and Section One, Escanaba, Marquette, and Pulluth.
Local OBSENVATIONS.
CRICAGO, June 2.

idaho and the people thereof in defending themselves against the attacks of the Nee Perces Indians in the year 1877.

If. 18. 3.039. For the relief of Robert II. Young, Second-Lieutenant Fourth United States Infantry. Power of Termitothal Courts.

General orders No. 30 from the headquarters of the army publishes the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, which is approved by the Secretary of War, relative to the power of Territoral courts over persons and property upon a military reservation. He says: The judicial power of a Territory is vested in Courts established directly by Cougress or indirectly by its authority, and no doubt is entertained that the local courts of a Territory are fully empowered to cite officers or soldiers trappear before them as defendants in civil actions, as well as ico attach or take in replevin or executions in such actions personal property held by such officers or soldiers and not specially exempt from attachment, etc. Nor can it affect the exercise of this power that the defendant is quartered or the property is held upon a military reservation.

Laves of Arsence.

have been granted Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton and Capi. A. P. Blunt. Quartermaster's Department; Maj. D. G. Swains. Judge Advocate: Assistant Surgeons M. O'Brien and J. H. Van Deman; FirstLieuts. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department; E. L. Bailey. Fourth Infantry: C. N. DeLanly, Fifteenth Infantry: Second-Lieuts. C. G. Ayres, Tenth (Cavalry (extended); and A. C. Taylor, Fourth Cavalry.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Democrats do not like Gen. Grant overmuch, yet they have done more during the last fortnight to revive his old popularity than his friends could have done by any amount of hard work.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.). Speaker Randall told a newspaper corre

Speaker Randall told a newspaper correspondent the other day that Gen. Grant would be the next Republican candidate for President. He might have added that Senator Thurman would be the Democratic nominee. and that Grant would be elected.—St. Louis Globs-Democrat (Rep.).

The Democratic party would not countries the contraction of the tenance a revolutionary substitution of Mr. Tilden for Mr. Hayes. They are entirely satisfied with the present status of the Presidency. The Republican leaders may dismiss their fears. Mr. Hayes will not be disturbed.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

In assigning to the South her place among the national leaders in the coming contest for the Presidency, North Carolina ought to and will name—and we believe that she will have the spontane—ous indersement of all the States—Matt W. Ransom as the Democratic candidate for Vice-Preal-

dent. His loyalty has never been, and co be, suspected. He has suffered with the and he knows what they stand in need natural sympathy.—Raisigh (N. C.) (Den.).

Washburne for Congress in an Illinois district. Such a course would not only call out the enthusiasm of the Republicans and Independents in that locality, but the fact that the Republicans are placing such men in the House would have a slutary influence throughout the country. With such nominations close districts could be carried, and a Republican House chosen.—Boston Journal (Rep.). There is talk of nominating ex-Ministra

It is to be hoped that Mr. Potter's Committee will fall to work without much further and and show the country by its results what the motives of its authors really were. Two things the vast majority of the American people desire; public order and fair elections. Cries of fraud in the air do not conduce to public order, and the people are sick of them, therefore, North, South, East, and West. Proofs of fraud will conduce to fair elections; so the soenor we have them, if they exist, the better. — New York World (Demt.).

The Government is ready for resump nothing to be gained by delay; on the contrary, is is a very costly procrastination. Let Congress enact that redemption of legal-tender notes shall begin July 1; then let Congress drop the tariff agritation; drop all currency agritation; drop all Democratic intrigue to get possession of the Government by underhanded means, and adjourn. With the tariff undisturbed, resumption accomplished, Congress adjourned, and bounteous barvests gathered, the country will welcome in the long expected "good times" in the early autumn months, and the nation will find that relief it so greatly needs. — Burtington Hauksye (Rep.).

The Radical engines are attempting to

months, and the nation will had that relief it we greatly needs. Burlington Haukeye (Rep.).

The Radical engines are attempting to frighten timid old gentlemen by pufling and blowing that the Potter investigation is simply a prailiminary step toward recopening the Presidential question, and plunging the whole country into a tempostuous sea of turnooil. If Mr. Potter desires to shat off the steam effectually from these machines, let him introduce and press through something like this: "Resolved, That the investigation ordered by this House is for the sole purpose of discovering whether the Electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana were tainted with fraud; and, if so, how and by whom. Resolved, Further, That, no matter what such investigation may disclose, the best interests of the country imperatively demand that no attempt shall be made to remove Mr. Hayes from the Presidency. "Cincinnati Enquiry (Dem.).

A large share of the Communist scare in A large share of the Communist some in the large cities comes from the habit many newspapers have of classing all workingmen's meetings and society demonstrations as Communistic. This produces needless agitation, and is grossly niput towards the law-respecting laboring classes. Workingmen have a right to meet and discuss plans for improving their condition. They have a right to form societies. Perhaps the element of secres in such societies is unwise, but, as long as the aim of the organizations is a lawful and proper one, this element, borrowed from such old and respectable fratternities as the Masons and Odd-Fellows, cannot be objected to. When workingmen cease a gattate questions connected with their material as moral interests, they will sink to the level of the most stupid European peasantry. There is a scoul line between movements for the legitimate, healthful discussion of the condition and interests of the laboring classes, and the wild, reckless, criminal schemes of the handful of half-naturalized foreigners who are the real Communists; and no one recognizes this line more than the intelligent workingmen themselves. —Cleveland Herald (Rep.):

The condition of American business is so critical, especially in the tender industries which have been forced to an unhealthy development by our protective system, that the patriotic press would be entirely withing to keep sitent, if slience were not more hazardous than an alarm. But is this abrupt emergency the public safety demands that the beacons be lighted without delay. There is a time for quiet, and a time when muteness in an offense. The journals stand as sentinels on guard around the nation. Their duty is not doubtful. They have Scriptural warrant for its timely performance: "If the watchman see the swod come, and blow not the trumper, and the people are not warned; if the sword come are take any person from among them, . . . his blood will I require at the watchman's hand." All over the country the press is uplifting its voice. It summons public opinion to immediate and vigorous action. This is not the hour for party distinctions. Patriotism rises far above the claims of party. The Herald, in the last election, supported Mr. Tilden to the best of its ability. Now we stand not for one candidate or the other, but for the President of the nation; and we call upon men of all parties, upon hemocrats as well as upon ladependents or Republicans, to rally in defense of the settlement which was reached by the Electoral Commission and accepted by the Congress of the United States. Stop the leak at once. "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore, leave off contention before it be meddled with."—Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.). The condition of American business is as

KEEP—At Lockport, N. Y., May 30, 1878, Mrs. William Keep, mother of William F, and Frederic & Keep, of this city. McDoNou-A Streator, Ill., on the 2d last. the Sev. John B. McDonogh. The faneral will take place on Tuesday morning. the Reverend clergy are invited. PLANTZ-June 1, Abram H. Plantz, aged 50 years and 9 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 193 West Lake-st.,
on Monday, June 3, at 10 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE PHONOGRAPH-EDISON'S WONDERFILL talking-machine, in Methodist Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Don't fall to hear is talk, langh, sing, cough, whistle, etc. 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 5 p. m., 5

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. AUCTION SALE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 4, at 2 o'clock, at 17
and 175 East Ramothe-4c.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctionees.

AUCTION SALE House and Office Furniture Stock Crockery and Glassware, Safes, Gas Chandellers, Marble Soda Fountain, cost over \$200, &c

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 5, at 9 o'clock, at our Salesrooms 17% and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Fur Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.,
THURSDAY MORNING, June e, at 9:30 o'clock at our
Salearoums, 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioners.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS. Tuesday, June 4, 9:30 a. m.
Medium and Fine Clothing a Specialty.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Audioneera WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5,

We shall close out 1,300 CASES VERY CHOICE and FINE BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS. Adapted to Summer Trade. Manufacturers cannot carry them over, and we MUST GET OUT OUR ADVANCES.

Close buyers will make a note of this. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL. DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, TUESDAY, June 11, 9:36 a.m. Positively Perembory. Particulars Saturday, June 8.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

AUCTION SALE BOOTS AND SHOES. TUESDAY, JUNE 4. AUCTION SALE

DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Tuesday's Sale, June 4, at 9:30 a. m. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITUR neral Household Goods, new and used Carpets—Ax-insters, Brussels, Velvets, and Wool. Large showing rood goods—unust be sold. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctionsers.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., REQUIAR MALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS,

AT AUCTION.

Also Choice Nove Trosseau, in Fine Torchon and Valo

Infants' Cambric S

Any of the abo O. D., subject to a Catalogues sen on application.

Branch: Michigan-av.

GREAT S. BROTHER

VOLUME XX

ADIES' COTTON UND

We are now disp most extensive a of FINE UNDERV er offered for ins POPULARP

LADIES' WHITE Deep Hem and 5 Tuck Fine Lonsdale Muslin, Fine Lonsdale Musli Clusters, 95c. Fine Muslin Skirts, 3 Fine Muslin, 2 Tucked Deep French Flounce, Bias Tucking, \$1.50.

Deep Tucked Flound above, \$1.65. Deep Flounce with I broidery, \$1.65. Elegant Skirts, trimi and White Embroide chon Lace, from \$2.5

Jorded Bands, 44c. With Edging, 50c. Tucked Yokes, with I ing, 630, Sacque Chemises, with broidery and Inserti

CHEMISES

\$1.25. Chemises in Colored a broidery, and Torch ciennes Lace, from

DRAWER Tucked and Ruffled, 4 Tucked in Two Cluster Tucked with Cambric Tucked with Hambur burg and French En Lace, from \$1.19 to

NIGHT DRE Tucked Yoke and Ru

Tucked Yoke and D Edge, \$1.50. Tucked Yoke with In Night Dresses, with Yoke and Watteau \$2.25 and \$3.00-lat Night Dresses, trimu and White Embroid chon Lace, \$3.00 to

DRESSING S Fine Cambric, with and Inserting, \$2. Trimmed in Har Ruffling, \$2.50. Very fine Cambric, med with Inserting \$2.75 to \$3.50. Plaited Pompad

Sacques, with fin broidery, \$5.50-v LADIES' WHITE Fine Victoria Lawn, Trimmed with Vale \$10.00. Fine Imported W from \$20 to \$40.

> from \$5.50 to \$20 INFANTS'

Infants' Cambric S Yoke and Ham \$1.00 to \$1.25. Infants' Long Drea \$2.50, \$4.00, \$6.0 Infants' Short Dre and White Embro Infants' Long Skir 60e to \$8.00.

Infants' Flannel Si ed, \$2.50. Infants' Knit Shirt Infants' Knit Sacq 1 large assorts kets, from \$2.50

Thompson's Impr ting Corset in all A variety of Color sets in Pink, Blu reduced prices. 500 doz. French Co to \$3.50.

121 & 123